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FEDERAL FACTS

AS CHRONICLED BY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Hill's Determination to Reopen the Kellogg Case—Curiosity as to Mr. Brown's Position in the Matter—Gen. Goff's Nomination—Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 6—It is understood that Senators Hill and Saulsbury will begin anew their attempt to oust Senator Kellogg and put a democrat in his place. Some curiosity is felt as to the course Senator Brown, of Georgia, will take on this question. Mr. Brown has come into the senate since the last debate on the matter. He has in other matters shown so much wisdom and conservative spirit, and has made for himself in a short time so influential a place on the democratic side of the senate, that his course on the Kellogg question will carry a good deal of weight. So far as is known he has not expressed an opinion on it, but it is said that he has spent some part of the recess in looking into it, and his friends say that whatever conclusion he may reach will be his own and will not be affected by the denunciations which his colleague (Senator Hill), is fond of flinging at those democrats who dare to oppose him in his attempt to put a democrat in the seat of Mr. Kellogg.

Republican senators look forward with cheerful confidence to a new set of speeches from the democratic side in defence of the right to upset senatorial elections at the will of the majority. A republican senator said the other day: "I want Senator Hill and those with him to make their arguments as strong as possible. It may be important for our side to be convinced by him, for the day is not far off when we shall have a majority, and when we may want to inquire into the regularity of elections and of legislatures in several states in order to vacate democratic seats. By that time possibly Mr. Hill may be on our side, for he is evidently getting tired of the democrats. But at any rate we shall have his arguments on our side, and I look forward with interest to the coming debate."

W. B. Thompson, superintendent of the fast mail service of the postoffice department, has just returned from an extended trip through the south, investigating the workings of the fast mail service and establishing new service where needed. He was yesterday busily engaged at his desk disposing of business which had accumulated during his absence. His attention was directed to numerous complaints about the nondelivery of mails along the route which from time to time have been copied in the Richmond Dispatch.

"The papers," said Mr. Thompson, "have been stating it somewhat unfairly in this matter. There was some ground for complaint, I know, but on the whole the delays were almost unavoidable."

"How?" asked the reporter.

"Well, in the first place, at the very start, the weather has interfered with the trains being on time, and hence annoying delays have occurred. The trains are behind all over the country and have been for the past month. It is rather unreasonable to expect that in the south, where the weather has been the most severe, they should run on schedule time."

"It is also stated that the mails are frequently delayed."

"Very likely they have, in some instances, but the reason is very plain. Where, before, a clerk had three hours to make up a mail between points, now they only have two. As there is no increase in clerical force, the mail, in some cases, may not have been made up in time. Clerks will soon work up to the point where they go well."

"The fast mail will be a success, then?"

"It is already an assured success. Instead of making complaints, it would be more to the purpose if the people along the lines would submit to a little inconvenience at first, as the fast mail is a boon to any section, and the people only need to understand its advantages to appreciate it."

"They will like it then?"

"They wouldn't be without it," said Mr. Thompson.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—It appears probable that the electoral vote of Georgia will not be counted on the second Wednesday in February next. Senator Edmunds said, before congress met, that the returns from Georgia would be challenged because they showed on their face that they were returns of votes cast on a day subsequent to that prescribed by the statute for casting the electoral vote. There is little doubt that the senator voiced then, as he always does, the sentiment of the majority of the republicans. Of course their purpose could not be carried out without the help of democratic votes. These they will have. Prominent democrats, who are still believers in the Jeffersonian doctrine of strict construction, say that by no construction, strict or loose, of the constitution and the statute, can the action of the Georgia electors be justified, and that, as they cast their votes on a day after the day named by the federal authority in whom the power of appointment was vested by the constitution, their voting was illegal and their votes cannot be counted. They admit that it is unfortunate that a sovereign state should have no voice in the choice of a president and vice-president, but urge that inasmuch as the Georgia electors, deliberately allowed the constitutional statutory day of voting to pass, the people must abide the consequences. There is no analogy, they say, between the Georgia case and that of the snow-bound electors of Wisconsin years ago. The latter had the inclination and the intention to vote on the appointed day, and were prevented by the act of God. The Georgia electors acted deliberately, having neither intention nor inclination to obey the law. It is well, they add, that Georgia's votes are not needed to elect a president. We can act coolly and wisely now that they are cast for a man who did not receive enough other votes to elect him.

The president to-day sent to the senate the nomination of Nathan Goff, Jr, of West Virginia, to be secretary of the navy.

The nomination of General Goff caused general surprise, except to the few who knew of the president's intention to make it. When the nomination was presented to the senate General Goff was at the capitol, in the room of the senate committee on appropriations. He is a native of West Virginia, residing at Clarksburg, and about forty years of age. He was colonel of the 3d Virginia regiment, in the union army, and rose to the rank of brigadier general. During the war he earned the reputation of a gallant and able commander. He has been United States district attorney of West Virginia for twelve years. Four years ago he was the republican nominee for governor, and ran ahead of his ticket considerably, but was of course beaten by the democratic candidate—Governor Mathews.

Professor Greener, who is running the Cadet Whittaker business, has asked for a copy of all testimony taken before the court of inquiry at West Point, which comprises 7,300 pages. Greener, ex-Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and Emery Storrs, of Chicago, are to be Whittaker's counsel. They propose to go over the case de novo before the court martial, and take plenty of time. Greener is buoyant, and confident of a vindication of his protege. He seems to think West Point is to be tried. Whittaker's ears have grown out, so that the clipping is not noticed.

The total population of the state of Florida, according to the schedule returned to the census office by the enumerators, is 266,565. Of this number 134,951 are males, and 131,615 females; 259,871 native and 9,695 foreign born, 141,249 white and 126,317 colored.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Mr. Eaton, from committee on appropriations, reported with amendments the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. It was placed on the calendar.

The senate proceeded to consider the calendar, the first bill being one to punish tramps in district of Columbia.

Pending a debate thereon the morning hour expired.

The army appropriation bill was read twice and referred to the appropriation committee.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill for the relief of Ben Holliday, which was supported by Messrs. Garland and Teller, and opposed by Messrs. Morril, McPherson and Wallace.

Pending the conclusion of the debate, the senate at 4 o'clock, p.m., went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened they adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, the morning hour was dispensed with, and at 12:20 the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Covert, of New York, in the chair, upon the funding bill. The only arrangement in regard to the limitation of debate was that which was made before the holidays, which limited the general discussion to one day. Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, took the floor in opposition to the bill. It had been stated that the only question presented was whether congress would have the sagacity and honesty to borrow, at three per cent, the money required to pay the bonds which were carrying six and five per cent. interest. There had never been a more misleading statement made to congress and the country. The real question which would come up was whether the government could not pay this debt without borrowing money. Sixty millions a year for ten years would pay it. For fifteen years the government had paid an average of within three millions of that amount, and in the year just closed it had paid nearly seventy four millions. Was it then necessary for the government to borrow money to pay $637,000,000 in the next ten or eleven years? He was in favor of temporary loans—loans redeemable in one or two years to supply any deficiency, should any be found, in current revenues—a thing of which he had no apprehension, and he would shortly ask for a vote on his bill to authorize such loans.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, opposed the bill, arguing that there were fifty million silver dollars, if necessary, which could be used in payment of bonds, and he gave notice of an amendment authorizing the secretary of the treasury to devote all the silver in the treasury in the vaults to this purpose.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, stated that he would, at the proper time, offer an amendment repealing all acts imposing a tax on capital and deposits of saving banks, national banks, state banks and private bankers, providing that the tax on circulating notes of national banks issued on bonds authorized by this act, shall not exceed one-half of one per cent, and providing further, that the total amount of silver dollars of 412½ grains authorized under the act of February 28, 1878, shall not exceed $100,000,000.

Mr. Chittenden then spoke at some length in support of his amendment, the main point of which, he said, was that it reduced the tax on the circulation issued on the 3 per cent bonds to one-half of the present rate. This he believed to be the indispensable condition of the success of the 3 per cent funding bill, and unless the banks could be encouraged to buy these bonds the prospect of disposing of them would be poor.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, opposed the bill in its present shape, he being persuaded that there was no necessity for it. He thought it should be so modified as to carry out the views of the secretary of the treasury, as set forth in his last annual report.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, declared himself opposed to the bill unless it should be considerably modified. He thought the public debt could be paid off without any increase of taxation much more rapidly than this bill provided. He favored the bonds to run a shorter time.

Mr. Lounsbery, of New York, opposed the general features of the bill. He was in favor rather, of paying the bonds as they fell due than of refunding them.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, argued against the bill, declaring himself opposed to the issue of the long term bonds.

Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, spoke briefly in favor of the bill, which he proposed to offer as a substitute for the funding bill.

The committee then rose. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, stating he would move to go into committee to consider the funding bill by sections.

Adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURES

And What They are Doing.

RALEIGH, January 6.—Governor Jarvis in his message to-day speaks in warm terms of the relations existing between the blacks and whites, and says, "The colored people, I am glad to say, are becoming more industrious and thrifty." He refers with satisfaction to their industrial fairs, held in Raleigh, and to the favor and encouragement bestowed upon these exhibitions by the whites. He regards it as an imperative duty that the whites should see that in all things full and equitable justice be done to the blacks, and that the blacks are not left to work out their destiny alone. The governor favors a greater provision for public schools, and recommends putting the school tax at twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars' worth of property. Of convicts he says, the entire number on October 30th, was 993, which is considerably less than at the close of any of the three previous years. The workings of the system are satisfactory. He speaks hopefully of the prospects of increased immigration, and refers with approval to the scheme to utilize railroad grants as adjuncts to roads. He takes ground in favor of prohibition. The governor recommends appropriations for centennial celebrations, and submits without recommendation, propositions to compromise the construction bonds issued for the North Carolina railroad and the lease of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad.

DETROIT, January 6.—The legislature of Michigan organized yesterday, and a republican senatorial caucus was held last night. First ballot, Ex-Governor John J Bagley, received 43 votes; H P Baldwin, 40; O. D. Conger, 34, and J. J. Woodman, 1. Second ballot, Bagley, 45; Baldwin, 38; Conger, 33. No choice. The seventh and final ballot taken was amid great excitement, and resulted: O. D. Conger, 59, and John J. Bagley, 57. Conger was then declared the unanimous nominee.

NASHVILLE, January 6.—The house organized to-day by the election of all the remaining officers. Stewart, democrat, from Polk and Bradley counties, to whom a certificate of election was not given, on account of a disagreement of the governor and secretary of state, and who was decided by the supreme court to be entitled to his seat, was sworn in. The republicans have filed a notice that they will contest his seat.

The senate on the first ballot, to-day, elected George H. Morgan, low tax democrat, for speaker.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

LONDON, January 6.—In the house of commons, on reassembling for the evening sitting, the attendance was very large. Mr. Goschen was present. The ministers on entering the house were cheered by their supporters. Mr. Gladstone entered, and immediately after came Mr. Parnell, both of whom were loudly cheered by their respective parties—the home rulers being especially demonstrative. Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, gave notice that he would move to-morrow, a bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland; also a bill respecting the carrying of arms. Cheers greeted the announcement of these measures.

Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would oppose these bills.

Mr. Gladstone announced amid cheers, that he would move on Monday next the bills just announced, which would have the precedence every day over all other motions until they were passed.

Mr. Parnell gave notice that he will shortly call attention to the relations between England and Ireland and that he will move a resolution.

Mr. Labaucher (advanced liberal) said he would shortly move that a hereditary chamber cannot be a permanent institute.

It is reported that the land league will summon the national convention at Dublin, to decide on the course to pursue in regard to the government land bill.

The Pall Mall Gazette, this evening, in a leading article, says: "Unless Mr. Gladstone can deduce unknown and unexpected principles from the land act of 1870, which would practically include the three F's, promised legislation supplementary to that act will be disappointing not only for radicals or advance liberals, but for moderate liberals, and even many conservatives. Any bill that falls short of the three F's will certainly prolong, with the new circumstances of bitterness and exasperation, the campaign of the land league, and may possibly produce a momentary outbreak of furious violence.

The same paper, noticing the absence from the queen's speech of any expression of confidence that the Greek question will be speedily settled, says: "If the prospects of an amicable solution are invisible to the ministers, it is to be feared they are not good."

Approaches to the houses of parliament are crowded. A great many members are present in the house of commons, including several of the traversers now on trial in Dublin. The weather is very fine.

In the house of lords to-night, earl of Beaconsfield, although he disclaimed the intention of entering upon any argument, made a long speech. He declared that the accession of the present government had unsettled everything in Europe, Asia, and Ireland, by reversing the policy of their predecessors at the time of whose overthrow peace was assured. He strongly denounced the conduct of the government in waiting until the last moment to propose repressive measures in Ireland, and said circumstances warranted an amendment to the address in that sense, but the state of Ireland requires speedy measures. He therefore recommended that the house proceed immediately to discuss ministerial measures for restoring order and liberty to the long suffering subjects of the queen. After Lord Granville and others had spoken, the address in reply to the speech from the throne was agreed to.

In the house of commons to-night, Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would move for a select committee to inquire into the alleged outrages in Ireland. Mr. John Simon, liberal reformer, gave notice that he would move the resolution of the Transvaal. Various questions as to the legality of the proceedings against the members of the land league were announced, including two by Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell also gave notice of an amendment to the address to the queen declaring that peace can be promoted by the suspension of the constitution.

Mr. Justin McCarty gave notice of an amendment to add, as agreed upon by the home rule members, praying the queen to refrain from employing navy police and military in enforcing ejectment where rents exceed the poor law valuation. Pending the consideration by parliament of the land bill, Sir Stafford Northcote said he couldn't congratulate the government on the state of affairs in the east. He attacked the government for abandoning the Irish peace preservation act, and for not resorting to coercing long ago. The government had broken down in Ireland and the mischief done was incalculable. The government had been guilty of criminal neglect. He refused to believe that any tinkering of the land laws would effectually settle the question. Information had reached him that not a tenth part of the outrages committed were reported, and that the mischief was growing.

Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no serious difficulty to apprehend in regard to the Greek frontier question. Every step that had been taken had been in concert with other powers which was the best method for the solution of the question. The government was not responsible for the Basuto war. The late government had not recommended a renewal of the Irish peace preservation act. If there was any censure in connection with the subject it belonged to the late government and not to the government which only succeeded to office when the act had lapsed and which could only renew it.

As to the accusation against the executive, it was a fact that wherever they had prohibited a meeting that meeting was not held. The government thought they were bound to try the effect of the existing laws. They had not, like the late government, arrested three insignificant persons who were never brought to trial. Crime and violence had prevailed in Ireland to a far greater extent than now. He would not admit that the land act of 1870 had altogether failed, but he did admit new provisions were requisite as to the assignment of tenants' interest.

EADS'S PROJECTS.

The Return of the American Engineer.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Captain James B. Eads returned yesterday from Vera Cruz, as guest of the Mexican war steamer "Independencia." Regarding the success of Captain Eads's visit to Mexico in connection with his contemplated canal across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, the Democrat to day will publish the following:

Captain Eads proposes to go up the Usupanspa river some distance to select his road, and thus save considerable distance. By using this river and the Coatzacoalcos, into which it flows, as well as the lagoons on the other side, the distance across the isthmus to the Pacific will be reduced from 145 miles by rail to 100. The Mexican government manifested the most liberal feeling. He secured for the company which he may form concessions of the most generous character. During the deliberations there was not the slightest obstacle placed in the way of coming to a prompt and satisfactory conclusion. The government gives to Captain Eads' company the right to build a ship railway across the isthmus, and grants it one million acres of land on the shore of the Pacific, on which to build the terminus of the railroad and establish a harbor; empowers to charge and collect a toll of five dollars per ton on the freight of ship and cargo passing over the road. The right is also given for railroad and telegraph lines, for which only customary rates can be charged. In return for this Captain Eads agrees to carry on the railroad all ships of war, munitions, mails, etc., free of charge.

The building of the road must be commenced within two years and completed in ten years from May 1st, 1881. One of the remarkable features of the grant is, that contrary to her custom, Mexico will allow Captain Eads to secure the aid of foreign governments to guarantee dividends, and Captain Eads is satisfied that the United States government will indorse the plan up to $50,000,000. Ex President Diaz is a hearty supporter of the scheme, and has been one of its warmest advocates. Captain Eads left for Washington last night accompanied by Captain Vega and other officers of the Independencia, who are his guests.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

The Elections in the Counties—The News from Conyers—A Grantville Marriage—Sudden Death at Canton—What the State Press Has to Say.

DALTON, January 6.—Mercury has quit playing with zero; sleigh-bells and snow-balls give place to slush, children and slippery streets. C sharp or you'll B flat without notes (notice).——1880 has given us the cold shoulder, but no financial crash or business failures appear with 1881; Dalton is solvent.——Slush soiled voters and sorely scratched candidates all day yesterday; the returning board worked all night counting ballots, and the count is not yet finished. Election passed off without any commotion more serious than the erasure of names.——"The Bergers" on Tuesday night filled Trivett hall with bells and fiddlesticks to the delight of the audience.——Four loads of fire-wood appeared on our streets about church time last Sunday morning. Who has let his religion grow so cold? Nevertheless, we are independent of the Knoxville coal ring.——Colonel William Tibbs had a premium pointer dog, a superb canine, but it froze to death during the blizzard. Moral: Don't pack dogs in a cellar.——Mr. F. T. Hardwick is the happiest man in the city with his New Year's present. It's a bouncing boy—better than a bank deposit.——Mr. J. J. Wilson and family, formerly of Frankfort, Kentucky, have settled in Dalton permanently, at the head of Hamilton street. Mr. W. will open a dental office in the city soon.——Ex-Chief Justice O. A. Lochrane was in the city Tuesday.——Mr. H. C. Glenn, of Atlanta, spent several hours in this city on his return from his visit to Sara in New York. While crossing the street with an armful of back numbers of THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, the boot blacks mistook him for the showman, and pulling off their hats, cried: "Me carry de show bills, sah!" Mr. Glenn took the next train for Atlanta.——New city council moved in yesterday.——H. M. S. Pinafore was reported lost in the icebergs of last week, but later says she will enter this port, January 8. Secure seats.——The kitchen range at the Duff Green house exploded that cold day, nearly scalping a servant girl and injuring her arm. Too much gas, perhaps.——The gentleman from Michigan who came to Dalton intending to spend his winter vacation, after hovering over the fire for several hours at the National, was heard inquiring for the sunny south, and not long afterwards was seen shivering at the office window, with tickets to Florida.

CANTON, January 5.—This morning the sad news of the sudden death of Mr. Newton A. Smith, of this county, was brought to town, and the coroner sought to hold an inquest. Mr. Smith was in town yesterday settling some debts, and left for home in the evening, but sad to say never reached it alive, but was stricken down and frozen to death before getting there. He had been drinking pretty freely, and no doubt drink was the sole cause of his sudden demise, although some think it was caused from heart disease. He was a gentleman about forty years of age, and a straightforward, honest citizen. This makes the second death from that demon, whisky, in one short week—two lives launched into that endless eternity by the too free use of whisky. Will not our young men take warning from these two sad examples?——Mrs. McCandless, an old lady of our county and one of the first settlers, died last night.——The county election at this precinct today was quite orderly, and less drunkenness to have been seen than any election in several years. Will send you by to-morrow's mail the official vote for county officers as polled at the different precincts, if possible.

CHATTANOOGA, January 6.—Dr. E. M. Wight, of this city, died to-day, after a short but fatal attack of pneumonia. The doctor has made Chattanooga his home since the war; has served the city as mayor, and at the time of his death was alderman of the 4th ward. As a physician he stood at the head of the profession; as a public-spirited man he had no superiors, and his sympathies for the poor and needy were always manifested by his prompt action to relieve them of their suffering and wants, without considering their ability to pay; by his death our city has lost a good man whose name will be kindly remembered by the many he has so cheerfully assisted.——The gentle rain of the past two days has melted the snow, and our city, like many others, present anything but a pleasant appearance.——The excursionists from northwest Arkansas, who arrived here six hundred strong on the 22d of last month, are returning by "sections" now, taking with them an average of one each. Those who came are people who appear to be well pleased with Arkansas. Thus it is the people will go west.

CONYERS, January 6.—Aaron Parker, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this county, died last night at his home, aged 92. Will be buried at the Stanley burying ground.——We are pleased to see Rev. H. Quiggs out on the streets. He has been quite indisposed for some time.——Our county election passed off quietly, and several disappointed, as might be expected, as several candidates for some of the offices were in the field. Officers elected in Newton county January 5: Ordinary, E. F. Edwards clerk superior court, J. W. B. Summers. sheriff, N. Anderson; treasurer, S. N. Stallings; tax collector, W. M. Langly; tax receiver, J. M. Owens; county surveyor, A. S. Franklin; coroner, J. F. Freeman; county commissioners, S. D. Hight, J. F. Colley, P. E. Banks, W. G. Jones, J. L. Hays.

GRANTVILLE, January 5.—Messrs. P. O. Collinsworth and J. F. Lovejoy, who have been doing business for the firm of Garrett & Zeilears, at this place, are going to undertake a business of their own. In their stead Mr. Zeilears has employed George Carter, of Hogansville, as book-keeper, and Mr. Charles E. Stall, of Meriwether county, as salesman.——Mr. John T. White, of Meriwether county, and Miss Cora Smith, of this place, were married here at 3 o'clock this evening. Happiness to them.——Mrs. N. R. Justiss, of Meriwether county, fell and broke her leg a few days ago, we learn.——Houses are in great demand at Grantville. Negroes, who will work for wages, are in a greater demand.——The nine inch snow is gone.

What the Papers Say.

Augusta Evening News.

Mr. Robert Lampkin, of Columbia county, is reported as frozen to death a few nights since while riding from Augusta to his home in Columbia. The particulars have not yet appeared.

Americus Recorder.

On the night of the 27th ultimo, about 1 o'clock, Mr. B. E. Powell's dwelling and smoke house, about six miles from Leesburg, were consumed by fire. Nothing was saved but a few clothes and beadsteads, and they were much damaged. The family was aroused by a negro out hunting, who discovered it in time to save them, perhaps, from the flames. It was thought to be the work of an incendiary who had stolen some meat and syrup from the syrup house, and did this to cover his tracks.

Americus Republican.

On Thursday last, a little five year old colored girl was left alone by its mother, in the kitchen at Captain Pat Williams' residence, in this city, while she was attending to her duties in the dining room. She heard the girl scream and ran to her and found her clothing on fire. Instead of putting the fire out she led the girl into the house, where the flames were speedily extinguished by Captain Williams, who burnt his hands in the effort. The little girl was the child of Henry and Mollie Redding, and died on Friday last. There seems to be a fatality in leaving colored children alone where there is a fire.

Montezuma Weekly.

Some mean, unprincipled, low-lived wretch, who would like to glory in the misfortune of others, attempted to fire the store house occupied by Hartsfield & Brother, on the night of December 20. Combustibles were placed on a dry portion of the building and a lighted candle thrown among them, but they failed to take fire, and before a second attempt could be made some one put in an appearance and the wretch took to his heels. This is the second attempt that has been made to burn this building, and the proprietors say they will give $100 to convict this would-be incendiary.

Talbotton Register.

On Saturday morning last as Captain S. G. Murphy and family were sitting comfortably before a fire in their residence, two miles east of Talbotton, a piece of plastering was observed to fall from the ceiling overhead. Investigation as to the cause disclosed the terrible fact that the house was on fire, and burning rapidly in the top story. The fire was communicated to the building by a hole in the chimney flue, and had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. Help was immediately sent out from town, but did not reach there in time to effect a great deal. Captain Murphy lost the larger portion of his furniture and bedding, while the outhouses barely escaped the devouring flames. The estimated loss is perhaps $2,000. Insurance $1,000. The family now have comfortable quarters with friends in Talbotton.

Americus Republican.

We were shown a cabbage by Mr. J. M. Simmons, on New Year's day, that had been sent to Judge T. J. Simmons of Macon, Ga., by Mr. W. P. Jowers, of Webster county. The cabbage weighed sixteen pounds and measured forty-four inches in circumference, after being divested of its surplus leaves. It was elephantine in its proportions, and we cannot account for it, how such a little man as Pink can raise such vegetables. But that ain't all. Mr. Simmons told us that Pink had made three hundred bales of cotton besides raising a lot of the biggest cabbage that ever grew in Webster, and all other things in proportion. We would suggest to our friend Jowers that it is high time he puts some flesh on his body, or the good heart in him will be frozen by this extreme cold weather that has been shelling us for the last month.

Macon Herald.

Coroner Guerry was notified on the 27th of December that the dead body of an infant had been found in a cow house on the lot of Mr. D K. Brinson, on Jackson street, upon which information the coroner summoned a jury and repaired to the spot and examined the body. Mr. Brinson's evidence was taken, which was to the effect that the negro girl on the place had given notice of indisposition, and he suspected that some trouble had befallen her; that he found a hoe out of place and saw a plank laid upon the floor of the cow house, which he removed and saw fresh dirt; he dug into the dirt and found it quite loose; he threw out a few hoe's full and discovered the sack—a coarse coffee sack—and in this was found the infant. It appeared to have been dead about four days. Several physicians were examined and were divided in opinion as to the maturity of the child. The jury found according to the facts—that it had come to its death from some unknown cause.

Albany News and Advertiser.

About one hundred of ten creditors of Welch & Bacon met in person yesterday, in this city, for the purpose of looking into the condition of the estate. After hearing a general statement of the assets and liabilities of the firm, etc., a resolution was introduced and adopted, the sense of which was that Colonel Tift be requested to resign as assignee, and that the estate be placed in the hands of L. E. Welch and R. J. Bacon, for the purpose of winding up the same; that the preferred creditors shall join in this request with the balance of the creditors, and agree in writing that the deed of assignment should be annulled and that Welch & Bacon shall agree in writing to hold the same in trust for the benefit of all the creditors. A committee of five, consisting of Captain John A. Davis, chairman, and Messrs. L. E. Welch, R. Hobbs, A. L. Reid, of New York, and B. A. Denmark, of Savannah, was appointed to carry into effect the resolutions, and get the unanimous consent of the creditors thereto. The assignee is continued in charge of the business until further notice by the creditors, and the meeting adjourned to meet on the 15th inst. We suppose some official announcement will be published by the creditors.

Columbus Enquirer.

Yesterday a wood hauler was coming into the city with a respectable load of wood. He was met on the outskirts of the city by a man who inquired the price. When told $3.50 he hooted at the idea and told the wood hauler that the police were arresting every man who extortioned on wood, and that he would be glad to get out of town before he could if he asked more than a dollar for it, and at the same time proposed to pay him that price. The wood hauler finally agreed to take the dollar, rather than subject himself to arrest, but declared he would bring no more at that price. The man who bought the wood acted in very bad faith in saying that which was not true and in using false means to obtain a load of wood at less than half of its value. In plain English the act was swindling. Wood on such days as we have had for the past week, is worth double what it is in pleasant weather, and we consider it no extortion to raise the price. Of course it works a little hard on those who have it to pay for, but there are two sides to every question. None but those who work in the cold and snow know how disagreeable it is to get up a load of wood and haul it to the city. We are glad to see that a large number are bringing in wood and hope that each one will obtain prices that are remunerative.

Macon Telegraph.

During Christmas holidays the usually quiet city of Cuthbert was thrown into a considerable excitement by the announcement of a serious difficulty between two of its highly respected citizens, Mr. W. B. Dixon and Postmaster Duncan Jordan. We gather the following facts from a reliable source: It appears that Mr. Jordan was wending his way homeward and met Mr. Dixon, who was somewhat under the influence of the intoxicating beverage, and Mr. Dixon requested Mr. Jordan to return to his saloon and take a drink with him. Mr. Jordan refused, but Mr. Dixon insisted. Dixon became angry and gave vent to his feelings by abusive language to Jordan, at the same time drawing his pistol and snapping it at Jordan several times, but fortunately the weapon was unloaded. Mr. Jordan took Dixon's pistol, but returned it, and finally yielded to Dixon's wishes and walked over to his saloon and took a drink with him, and was about to depart, when Dixon drew his knife and stated he desired to settle their late difficulty. Mr Jordan walked off, Mr. Dixon following. Mr. Dixon then grasped Jordan by one shoulder, and his clerk the other, and with a stroke of the blade made a ghastly wound upon Jordan's neck, penetrating to the tissue covering the jugular vein. A hair's breadth deeper and death would have ensued. The affair was much deplored by the citizens of Cuthbert.

Savannah News.

On Monday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a lighter laden with cotton was towed by a tug from the city to the ships Success and Adolphus, which were lying at Venus' Point waiting to complete their cargoes. The lighter had on board some six hundred bales of cotton, and just as she reached the side of the Success, a sudden swerve caused her to careen greatly, and about one hundred and thirty bales were tumbled into the river, and the tide running out, the bales were soon floating down the placid waters to the ocean. In the darkness and confusion incident to the accident, it was impossible to secure the bales at the time. Yesterday morning, about 12 o'clock, the residents on Tybee Island were surprised to observe a flotilla of cotton bales sweeping rapidly down the river, and prompt measures were taken to secure them. Mr. Henry Valleau, the telegraph operator at the Tybee station, succeeded in recovering 51 bales, and Mr. Tbanes secured about 8 bales. It is probable that a number of bales were carried out to sea before the discovery was made by parties on the island, as nearly twelve hours had elapsed from the time the cotton was tumbled into the river at Venus Point to the time it was seen passing by Tybee light. A small fishing schooner was seen during the day moving about, and it is supposed she was picking up cotton. A small schooner which came up to the city last night had a lot of cotton on board, probably secured on the way up. The cotton is fully insured.

It will be seen by notices elsewhere that rewards are offered by the masters of the ships Success and Adolphus for the recovery of the cotton.

Milledgeville Union and Recorder.

On Saturday night last a very bold robbery was perpetrated at the store of Mr. Pounds in this city. Mr. Pounds had four hundred dollars in a tin box, which he had placed in his desk on Saturday. That night when he went to count over his cash he took out the tin box, which had been violently opened. On counting the contents he found one hundred and seventy dollars had been abstracted. He quietly called up his porter and told him the facts. The porter seemed to take in the situation at once, and seized a loaded gun near by and went for a negro man who had been hanging round the store for a week, whose name was Cicero Taylor, formerly of Houston county. Mr. Pounds took the gun from the porter and charged Taylor with stealing his money. Taylor after walking around the square with Mr. Pounds as if hunting up the stolen money, returned to Mr. Pounds' store, and directed him to look under the platform, a few feet off. There the one hundred and seventy dollars were found. Sheriff Ennis was brought in to arrest the negro Taylor, and carry him to jail; but before he could be secured he made a plunge for liberty, and succeeded fully escaped, notwithstanding a half dozen shots were fired at him. Taylor has been in the penitentiary, and officers of Houston county had been hunting him on account of some crime of recent commission, and had traced him as far as Gordon, but there lost the trail. It seems that Taylor went to the open desk, removed the box, took out the one hundred and seventy dollars, then watched his opportunity, and replaced the box with the balance of the money where he found it. Mr. Pounds will pay a reasonable reward for the arrest of Taylor.

The Louisville and Nashville.

NEW YORK, January 6.—An evening paper says: The officers here of the Louisville and Nashville road have received the following dispatch from their attorneys in Nashville: "The following decree has just been entered in the United State circuit court, in the minority stockholder's case: In this case a motion for an injunction and receiver is disallowed and overruled, the defendants, by their solicitors, stating in open court that it has never been the intention of either defendants to lease the Nashville, Chattanooga and St Louis railroad to the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, and that no attempt to effect such a lease will be made without permission of the court."

Released from Prison.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—President Wintz, of the New Orleans City railroad company, having been released from the parish prison in the contempt case, was again before the grand jury yesterday, and underwent a lengthy examination concerning the alleged bribery of city officials in the matter of securing the franchise for his company. Wintz was finally discharged by the grand jury, which is an indication that he answered all important questions.

Death of Dr. Emwright.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., January 6.—Dr. Emwright, aged forty, died of pneumonia this morning. He was a member of the Tennessee board of health, inspector of the national board of health in 1879, and enjoyed a wide reputation in the south as a physician and politician. He was the republican candidate for governor in 1878, and for two terms was mayor of Chattanooga.

Colored Cubans.

KEY WEST, FLA., January 6.—At a mass meeting this evening, of the colored Cuban citizens a resolution was adopted condemning the action of the Spanish president in declaring the recent uprising in Cuba to be a war of races, and in behalf of themselves and their colored brethren pronouncing the statement false and malicious.

THEATRICAL DOTS.

FRANCAIS RAVEL, one of the famous Ravel brothers, died a few days ago at Toulouse, France.

EVEN the stage whispers of Bernhardt are said to be heard audibly in remote parts of a theater.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is not popular with hotel servants. He is disagreeable, and treats them roughly.

JANAUSCHEK is popular with hotel people, but her husband, Mr. Pilot, goes out of the way to be disagreeable.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is an even-tempered little woman. Cares but little for extra fine eating, and takes her meals in the dining-room.

MRS. BOWERS is popular where she goes, she is a punctual, business woman. In an hour after taking a room at a hotel the room looks as though she lived in it for years.

MISS ANNIE PIXLEY is exceedingly pretty and graceful. She is a versatile and capable actress, possesses a sweet and powerful voice, and manages it with effective and charming vivacity.

MR. CHAPMAN, agent of the Kate Thayer concert company, writes to Richmond, Virginia, that it is impossible for the company to make their southern trip on account of the severe cold weather.

ABOUT two hundred troupes and combinations of different kinds took the road in the fall. Owing to cold weather and other disasters it is said that more than one-half of the companies that started out have either been disbanded or shortly will be.

SINFUL SLICES

AND CURIOUS FREAKS OF NEWS.

A Horrible Death from Exposure in Kentucky—Another Chapter in the Howard-Doswell Scandal—A Bride's Insanity and Suicide—Other Incidents.

RUSSELLVILLE, January 6.—The most terrible instance of suffering and death I have ever known was brought to light near this place last Saturday morning. About 1 o'clock Friday night a colored family living about three miles from this place were aroused by the loud cries of some one evidently in distress. "Oh, Lordy! Oh, Lordy!" came to their ears, but they made no effort to discover the source of the cries, giving as a reason that they were afraid to go out. At daylight next morning one of the boys of the family started to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the disturbance the night previous. Going in the direction from whence the cries had come, he had gone but a short distance when he discovered the dead body of a negro man. Horrified at the discovery he immediately came to town and notified the coroner, who at once summoned a jury and went to the place where the dead man was found. Arriving there a sight met their eyes that was horrible to look upon. There in the snow lay the body of a man in an almost nude condition; hatless, barefooted and with scarcely a particle of clothing to cover his nakedness. The snow around him was stained with the blood that had flown from his torn flesh. Instituting a search, the coroner found where the man had left the road and climbed the fence into the field where he was found. Along this fence was a dense mass of briars, through which the poor wretch had dragged himself, the whole distance being easily traced by the track of blood on the snow. Occasionally he would stop to lean against the fence, and there would be blood stains on the rails and the snow dyed a deep red where he had stood. He had wandered thus for some distance, until finally overcome by the intense cold, he had fallen to his knees, then over on his side, where he lay, and was frozen to death. In sight of a house that could have sheltered him and given him warmth he died a fearful, horrible death. The coroner brought the corpse to town, and exposed it in the court house to the view of probably 300 colored persons, none of whom could identify him. he was evidently a stranger in these parts, and it is the opinion of the coroner that he was an escaped lunatic. This opinion is probably correct, because no sane man would have been out in such intense cold as prevailed last Friday night in the condition he was in. The verdict of the jury was, "Death from exposure."

NEW YORK, January 6.—On December 16th Edward Stillwell, a merchant of Nyack, married Miss Jennie Merritt, of Kingston, and the next day he brought his bride to his pleasant home and installed her in charge of his two children by a former wife. She was happy in her new position, but in a few days she became ill. She complained of her head, but refused to call in a physician. On Friday morning, after attending to her household duties, she went to her room, and, after writing a brief note, took a revolver from her husband's desk and shot herself through the heart, dying instantly. The note read as follows: "Farewell all. My husband is one of the noblest men alive, but my mind is entirely gone. I am a maniac. Find me." Two other notes, written at different times within a week, were also found, and from them it was learned that she had, during that time, made two attempts at suicide—once with chloroform and one with laudanum.

The Brooklyn police were notified to-night that the dwelling of Wm. P. Sheldon, a New York banker, at 44 Remsen street, on Brooklyn Heights, had been robbed of diamonds, jewelry and silver ware, and that a great portion of the property were wedding gifts to Mr. Sheldon's daughter, who was married about two weeks ago to Mr. Prentice. The articles in question were valued at $5,140, and were in a bed-room in the upper part of the house. The thief gained entrance through the front door by means of false keys while the family were dining in the basement. He was seen in the house but was mistaken for one of the servants. Mr. Sheldon offers a reward of $2,0 0 for the recovery of the property.

Mrs. Theresa Reinenschneider, the woman who confessed to having married twelve men within six years, only one of whom is dead, and who was arrested on the charge of bigamy for marrying August Bevense, of Newark, last summer, was to-day arraigned before Judge Dupree in the Essex county oyer and terminer court and pleaded guilty. The lowest penalty for the offense is three years in state prison. The sentence was not imposed to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—Frank T. Howard, son of the Louisiana lottery king, who recently was charged with having imposed a mock marriage on Widow Emma C. Doswell in Virginia, last year, and with being the father of her child, married her on Sunday last in the church of "Our Lady of the Gulf," at the village of Bay St. Louis, Miss. A report is current that Howard only consented to be married in order to legitimatize the child, and upon the condition that the charge of mock marriage should be withdrawn, and that his proceedings for an immediate divorce would not be impeded.

WHEELING, January 6.—The case of the state against John T. Maxwell, charged with embezzling funds of the city gas office, and which has been on trial for six days, abruptly terminated yesterday by the discharge of the prisoner on technical grounds raised by his counsel that he was not an officer of the city as charged in the indictment.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, January 6.—A special dispatch to the News from Henrietta, says a man named Van Rice, having refused to drink with James Curtis, an altercation arose, resulting in an exchange of shots. Curtis fell and expired within ten minutes. Rice was carried badly wounded to a doctor's office for treatment. As he was placed in a chair a ball was fired through a window, inflicting a mortal wound.

NEWARK, N. J., January 6.—Mrs. Meirhoeffer, convicted with Frank Lammens, her paramour, of the murder of her husband, John Meirhoeffer, at West Orange, October 18th, 1879, was hanged at the county court house at 10:30 o'clock this morning. She was very pale and deeply affected, but walked to the gallows without assistance and met her fate without confessing or uttering a word. She died in about nine minutes, her neck being apparently unbroken. About thirty persons were present including the officers and jury selected by the court under a recent law. All spectators were excluded. Lammens was hanged from the same gallows immediately afterwards, but he made no confession.

PITTSBURG, PA., January 6.—The grand jury to-day ignored the bill against Conductor Routh, Engineer Huey and Flagman Penrose, indicted for criminal negligence in causing the late railroad disaster of the Twenty-eighth street crossing.

Father of Forty-One Children.

Reading Eagle.

"Yes, it's so," said the man.

"Oh, John, you must be mistaken," replied his third wife.

"Well, I tell you it's so; I ought to know," was the emphatic reply of John Heffner, who lives on Maple street, between Chestnut and Spruce, this city.

A reporter of the Eagle had called upon Mr. Heffner to learn the correct history of his much-talked-about great brood of forty-one children. Heffner is sparingly built, smoked a short pipe, and makes a living in the rag business. He is 65 years old, and has a pleasant smile and a cheerful greeting for all friends. The story of the man's married life, as related by himself, is probably the most remarkable one on record. He was born in Germany in 1815. When twenty-five years old—in 1840—he married his first wife, who lived eight years. She became the mother of seventeen children in that time, having twins in the first year of their marriage. The next year another pair of twins were born. Each succeeding year for four years thereafter Mrs. Heffner became the mother of triplets. The seventh year was signalized by the birth of only one child. Mrs. Heffner died and was laid away in the village churchyard in Germany. The widower had now a family of seventeen children, the oldest only seven years of age. Three months thereafter a young lady took charge of the children, and in course of time she became the second Mrs. Heffner. The first wife had died in February, 1848. In February, 1849, this second wife presented Mr. Heffner with a boy. On Christmas day of the same year, the nineteenth child was added to the Heffner flock. The family was now larger than any other in that part of the country. Five years passed on and Mr. Heffner's household was increased by the addition of ten more children—a pair of twins being born every year. There was now a lull, and for three years thereafter, only one child was born unto them. In 1854 he came to this country with his family, and the last three children were born in America. In 1857 his wife died, having been married nine years. He was now the father of thirty-two children, twelve of whom had died, having twenty to be taken in charge by a widow whom he married in 1858. Mrs. Heffner No. 3 had one child by a previous marriage. She became the mother of nine more children in ten years by single births. His last or third wife is still living. None of the first set of seventeen children survive. Two of the fifteen of the second wife's children still live and three of the third wife's nine. In a period of twenty-eight years—from 1840, when he first married, to 1868, the date of the birth of his last child—he became the father of forty one children. The five who are still living are girls. With the step-child added to the list, forty-two children have called John Heffner "father." The old man has long since forgotten the names of his numerous progeny, and can only recall those born in later years.

Five at a Birth.

Washington Republican.

The Republican, which is always ready to print the woes and joys of mankind, and is recognized as their organ, has just received a very remarkable letter on the subject of the census from a valued contributor in Illinois. He writes as follows:

MONTICELLO, Piatt County, Ill., December 20, 1880.—Editor National Republican—Dear Sir: Excuse me for presenting you a picture of my five babies, born September 18, 1880. I am anxious to learn whether there is any other such case on record or not. From all authority I can gather, there is no other man can show a picture of five; and if I am the only man that can do so, I think I am entitled to a premium. I am a wounded soldier of the late war. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL HAZZARD.

P. S.—Their weight, when born, averaged from three to five pounds; total, 19¾ pounds.

On the back of the picture, which we cannot reproduce, is the following: Born September 18, 1880, of Mrs. Aseneth Salina Hazzard, wife of Michael Hazzard.

The wife was born at Little York, Washington county, Ind., May 2, 1844. Michael Hazzard was born at Vienna, Scott county, Ind., December 7, 1841; married October 1, 1863.

Michael Hazzard enlisted in company C. 38th Regiment Indiana volunteers, August 26th, 1861, and was shot through the right shoulder at Perryville, Ky., October 3d, 1862. Discharged December 31, 1862, and moved to Monticello, Piatt county, in 1866. Both are Americans.

While Mr. Hazzard may be justly entitled to a premium, the facts of history show that he lags behind in the race.

The prolific powers of some individuals among mankind are very extraordinary. Instances have been found where children to the number of six, seven, eight, nine and sometimes sixteen, have been brought forth at one birth. The wife of Emanuel Gago, a laborer near Valladolid, was delivered, the 14th of June, 1799, of five girls. The celebrated Tarsin was brought to bed in the seventh month at Argenteuil, near Paris, 17th of July, 1779, of three boys, each 14½ inches long, and of a girl 23 inches. They were all baptized, but did not live twenty-four hours. In June, 1799, one Maria Ruiz, of Lucena, in Andalusia, was successively delivered of sixteen boys without any girls. Seven of them were alive on on the 16th of August following.

In 1755 a Muscovite peasant named James Kyrloff and his wife were presented to the empress of Russia. This peasant had been twice married, and was then seventy years of age. His first wife was brought to bed twenty-one times, namely, four times of four children each time, seven times of three and ten times of two, making in all fifty-seven children, who were then alive. His second wife, who accompanied him, had been delivered seven times, once of three children, and six times of twins. Thus he had seventy-two children by his two marriages.

In view of the above statement, any future application of Mr. Hazzard on an improved numerical basis will receive prompt and careful consideration.

The Fast Mail Delayed.

PETERSBURG, January 6.—The fast mail train due here at 4 a.m., did not arrive until 1 o'clock p m to-day. The delay was caused by an accident which befell the train last night near Magnolia station on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. The sleeper and the passenger coaches were thrown down an embankment of twenty-five feet, completely wrecking the former and badly damaging the latter. The passengers, numbering about thirty, were more or less injured. Mrs Mary Brown, of Philadelphia, was very seriously injured, having an arm broken and receiving a severe cut across the head. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel of the mail car.

A Newspaper Change.

GREENSBORO, January 6.—The Greensboro Patriot, the oldest paper in North Carolina, was sold yesterday, R. T. Fulghum becoming proprietor. The daily and weekly edition will be continued as heretofore.

Dead.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., January 6.—Robert G. Robb, formerly a captain in the United States navy, and afterwards in the confederate naval service, died on Saturday, in Carolin county, in the 77th year of his age.

THE FAST MAIL.

Why It Is Behind Time.—Interview With Mr. Terrell in Regard to the Matter.

Last night a CONSTITUTION man called on Mr. Terrell, the superintendent of this division of the mail service, and asked him:

"What is the cause of the recent delays in the fast mail from New York?

"Well," said Mr. Terrell, "I suppose the weather must account for it. The mails have been behind from New York down. The Washington trains have been compelled to wait for the New York; the Richmond for the Washington, and the Charlotte for the Richmond."

"Has our direct line, the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line been out of time beyond what has been lost by delays at Charlotte?"

"No, sir. The delays have been almost entirely beyond Charlotte, and the Air-Line has very little lame attributable to it. It has made its time regularly, except in the hardest part of our recent snow storm, and frequently it has made up time lost on other parts of the route."

"What is the cause of the day's delay in the fast mail?"

"It is simply the storm. Such a spell of whether was never known over the entire country, and it has been impossible for trains to make their time. We have suffered from it and so has every section of the country. There is probably not a road in the country which has not been thrown out of time by this terrible weather. The long routes north and south have had their schedules turned topsy-turvy, and we are not any worse off, than our friends in other parts of the United States."

"When do you think the matter will be all right?"

"Just as soon as the weather breaks, I am confident the through mail will come on time. The schedule is a nice calculation, but it requires no great speed on any road. They can all run it easily. I am sure we shall have no more delays after the spring opens. The mail is now a day behind, and it may take a few days to straighten out, but then I think all will work well."

"You know, Mr. Terrell," said the reporter, "that we value our fast mail very highly and want to keep it up to its best standard"

"Certainly, sir, and I am sure the government will offer every facility for such a service as we want and as we may be proud of."

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

The New York Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK, January 6.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce to-day, the special committee on railroad transportation submitted a long report on the railroad problem, which was adopted. It sets forth the importance of proper legislation to regulate railroad charges. It discusses two railroad bills now before congress, known as the Reagan bill and Henderson bill, and urges the necessity of encouraging competition and preventing the organization of pools and combinations. It shows that an advance in the freight rates of five cents per hundred pounds upon the grain crop of the west is equivalent to an export tax of $75,000,000 which comes out of the pocket of the producers. In conclusion the commissioner submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the public welfare urgently demands that commerce by railroad should be controlled and regulated; and that such action should take the form of, first, positive laws defining public rights, and second, a supervision by an executive power to see that these laws are carried into effect; that with the inter-state commerce these laws and supervisions should be provided by congress, and for these railroads exclusively within the jurisdiction of the state, similar action should be taken by the legislature of that state.

Resolved, That of the measures now pending in congress for the regulation of inter state commerce a bill known as the Reagan bill—in the opinion of this chamber, is one the best calculated to protect the public interest, and that it should become a law without unnecessary delay. Be it further

Resolved, That an additional and separate bill, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Reagan bill, should be passed providing the national board of railroad commissioners to see that all of the laws of the United States relating to railroads are duly executed, and generally to supervise the operation of inter-state railroads.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

CHATTANOOGA has a floating debt of $89,482.

A WATCH factory has been started in Atlanta, Georgia.

RALEIGH, N. C., is having a bad wood and coal famine.

A COTTON seed mill is about to be established at Eutaw, Ala.

THERE are five churches in Shelbyville, Tenn., without pastors.

THE stock law is adopted by some of the counties in Alabama.

PARTIES are working on a fine gold prospect at Mayberry Springs, Ark.

THE debt of New Orleans amounts to over twenty million dollars.

RICHMOND, VA., has 702 manufacturing establishments, and employs 16,932 hands.

ALL of the banana trees in Jacksonville, Florida, have been killed by the cold weather.

WALNUT logs have become almost as much a staple as cotton in some parts of the south.

THE assessed value of real and personal property in Richmond, Virginia, aggregates $39,766,706.

THE probate judge of Coffee county, Ala., has been arrested for stealing a horse in Texas ten years ago.

THE Alexandria Gazette has entered its eighty-second volume. It is perhaps the oldest paper in the country.

IN Millersburg, Kentucky, there are forty two widows, forty one old maids, thirty-one bachelors and seven widowers.

THE tobacco outlook has increased the value of timbered land in Buncombe county, N. C., fifty per cent. in three years.

THE receipts of cotton at Norfolk, Virginia, for 1880 aggregated 687,808 bales, an increase of 131,241 bales over the previous year.

ONE firm in Jacksonville, Florida, operates seventy five hands in the manufacture of tobacco, and turns out half a million of cigars per month.

A LATE dog fight at Big Lick, Va., led to a fight between thirty friends, resulting in many black eyes and fines to the amount of several hundred dollars.

THE head of Spring river, in Fulton county, Arkansas, is the largest spring in the world. It makes at the beginning a river over one hundred yards in width.

A NEW cotton mill to cost $150 000; a new ice factory to cost $150,000, and a new bagging factory to cost $100,000, are the industries about starting in New Orleans.

THE QUEENS SPEECH

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech in Which She Discusses English Affairs—The Trial of the Traversers—The Latest from South Africa and Other Foreign Points.

LONDON, January 6.—The following is the queens speech delivered on the opening of parliament to-day:

My Lord and Gentlemen: I have called you at a period earlier than usual to the resumption of your labors, as some affairs of more than common urgency demands your attention. My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly and harmonious. The main question relating to the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro has been settled. The powers are now engaged in communications which have in view the determination of a frontier between Turkey and Greece. Some important portions of the treaty of Berlin which have so long remained without fulfillment, continue to form an object of my anxious attention. A rising in Transvaal has recently imposed upon me the duty of taking military measures with a view of the prompt vindication of my authority, and have, of necessity, set aside for a time any plan for securing to European settlers that full control over their own local offices without prejudice to the natives which I had been desirous to confer. I regret that the war in Basutsland continues, notwithstanding the efforts of the cape government. It would cause me much satisfaction if a suitable occasion should present itself, for a friendly action on my part with a view of the restoration of peace. The war in Afghanistan has been brought to a close, and with the exception of the Candahar force my troops have been recalled within the India frontier. It is not my intention that the occupation of Candahar shall be permanently maintained, but still the unsettled condition of the country, and the consequent difficulty of establishing a national government has delayed for a time the withdrawal of my army from that position. Papers on several subjects, to which I have adverted, as well as further correspondence on the military estimates of India, will be presented to you, gentlemen of the house of commons. Estimates for the services for the coming year are in a forward state of preparation, and will be speedily laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen: There has been a gradual though not very rapid improvement in the trade of the country, and I am now able to entertain a more favorable expectation of the revenue for the year than I could form at its commencement. The anticipation with which I last addressed you is a great diminution of the distress in Ireland, owing to an abundant harvest, but I grieve to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offences, but I must add, that efforts are being made for personal protection far beyond all former precedent by the police. Under the direction of the executive, I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration has been frustrated with respect to these offenses through the impossibility of procuring evidence, and an extended system of terror has thus been established in various parts of the country which has paralyzed almost alike the exercise of private rights and performance of civil duties. In a state of things new in some important respect, and hence with little available guidance from former precedent, I have deemed it right to put in use the ordinary powers of the law before making any new demand; but a demonstration of insufficiency amply supplied by the present circumstances of the country, leads me now to apprize you that a proposal will be immediately submitted to you for entrusting me with additional powers necessary, in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property and personal liberty of action, subject to primary and imperious obligations to which I have just referred, continue to desire not less than heretofore to prosecute the removal of the grievance and work of the legislative improvement in Ireland as well as in Great Britain. The Irish land act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits, and has much contributed to the security and comparative well-being of the occupiers of the soil without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundations of property. In some respects, however, and more particularly under the strain of the recent and calamitous year, the protection which it supplied has not been found sufficient either in Ulster or in other provinces. I recommend you to undertake the further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards the relation of landlord and tenant, and with a view of effective efforts for giving to a larger portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietorship interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal, for purposes in view, of all obstructions arising out of limitations or ownership of property, with a due provision for the security of the interest involved. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of a county government in Ireland, founded upon representative principles and framed with double aim, conforming the popular control over the expenditure and of supplying a yet more serious want by extending the formation of the habits of local self government. Bills will be laid before you for the abolition of corporal punishment in the army and navy. You will be asked for measures for further reform in the law of bankruptcy, for the conservancy of rivers and the prevention of floods; for revising the constitution of the endowed schools and hospitals in Scotland; for the renewal of the act which established secret voting and for repressing the corrupt practices, of which, in a limited number of towns, there were lamentable examples at the last general election. I trust that your labors, which will be even more than usually arduous, may be so divided by Divine providence as will promote the happiness of my people.

A dispatch from Dublin to the Times says the effect of such an anomaly and satire upon the constitution as the continuance of criminal trials in the absence of the accused can hardly be favorable to the administration of justice. The people will only see that Mr. Parnell and his associates care as little for queen's bench as for the law itself, and ignore its authority when it interferes with the pursuit of their political objects.

An official dispatch from Pietermaritzburg dated to-day says that Captain Lambert, latterly a prisoner at Heidelburg has just arrived. He was released on parole with Captain Elliott. Both were sent to Orange Free States unarmed, but when crossing the Vool river, the Boers who accompanied them fired on them, and Captain Elliott was killed. Sixty two prisoners of the 94th regiment, released by the Boers are on their way down. Captain Lambert gives the following account of the disaster to the 94th.

On the road from Pretoria to Lydenburg the detachment was met by two men with a letter summoning the colonel to surrender, allowing two minutes for a decision. The colonel refused to comply with this demand and formed his men, when a fire was immediately opened on all sides. The officers were almost instantly shot down and the force disabled. The colonel then ordered a surrender. Eighty-six men were buried on the field and 26 have since died. Captain Lambert estimates the number of Boers at Heidelburg at 8,000. He met a large number of Boers going in from Orange Free States. The commanding officer at Newcastle reports that 300 Boers have entered Natal and taken up a strong position on the road to the Transvaal, about five miles within the border They are pushing patrols to sixteen miles from Newcastle.

DUBLIN, January 6.—With the departure of the traversers to London, the interest in the state trial seems to have collapsed. The court room is deserted by the usual audience. This morning's proceedings consisted merely of reading of the speeches made by the traversers.

Mode of Relief.

An article in Wednesday's CONSTITUTION exhibits certain evils and abuses attending the distribution of the fund for relief of the poor, and suggests that the committee adopt a different system.

The true plan undoubtedly is to explore the city and search out the abodes of suffering and wretchedness; to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and extend to them needed succor and relief.

Let the city be thoroughly canvassed by the benevolent, who will combine for this purpose, and divide it into sections, which certain visitors will undertake to explore. By a systematic visitation the really needy and destitute can be found and relieved.

Dr. Chalmers, of Scotland, found pauperism in England, a great and growing evil, and he has extensively discussed the mode of grappling with it. It is a duty to be charitable, but wisdom should guide in the exercise of compassion. There is danger of increasing the evil sought to be diminished and overcome. His view is that if large provision be made by law or otherwise for supplying the wants of the poor, and a free invitation and encouragement be given to all who claim to be needy to come forward and receive relief, poverty will be rapidly and fearfully augmented. Many will quit work and cease to rely on their own labor. Others will lose a sense of self-respect and manly independence, and degrade themselves by seeking aid when they are not in want.

We have seen in the last few days large crowds collected to receive alms, and in some cases, at least, persons have applied well able to provide for themselves.

It is a duty to feel brotherly love and compassion and to "delight in mercy." It was a noble exhibition of benevolence that our citizens displayed in providing a liberal fund for the relief of the destitute suffering. But wisdom is profitable to direct.

CITY MINISTER.

A Snatch Thief.

A night or two ago a negro man entered the store of J. M Ellis on Houston street and purchased a number of small articles, and before paying for them ordered some meat. While it was being weighed he gathered the parcels and made a dash for the street, escaping with the stolen property. He has not been captured yet.

OUR STREETS

AND THEIR MISERABLE CONDITION.

What One of Our Reporters on Stilts Saw in His Travels Through Mud and Slush—The Probable Remedy That Will be Applied By Our City Fathers.

Yesterday when the managing editor instructed a mud-bespattered reporter to write up the condition of the streets, the young man was bewildered with the immensity of the undertaking.

He walked to the window and gazed for a full quarter of a minute, at the scene which Broad street presented. This macadamized thoroughfare was half a leg deep in mud, and the black loblolly left by the thawed snow made the street look like the sluggish waters of a filthy canal. It was so all over the business part of the town. At the car shed the water and mud run in and form a most unsightly and disgusting spectacle. Pryor street crossing is awful to behold, and when the pedestrian reaches the corner of Hunter and Pryor he is simply dumbfounded. Yesterday a gentleman who was coming up into the city reached this delectable place, and there he halted. He was dressed in what was evidently his Sunday best, and his shoes shone as only an Atlantians shoes will shine when he starts somewhere. The gentleman hesitated awhile, and finally gave a negro fifteen cents to take him up bodily and carry him over the mud. This actually occurred.

Hunter street is in a bad condition, and in bad weather is a source of much trouble to funeral processions and parties who visit the cemetery for any purpose, and the cemetery, in the absence of a park, is quite popular with those of our citizens who enjoy a pleasant stroll.

Pryor street has always given the city much trouble and there are portions of it now which would be better for a little work.

Peters street is known all over the city as a disgrace to Atlanta so far as its condition is concerned. The numerous holes in the street have proven a source of great annoyance to farmers and wagons from the country. It is one of the most used of any of our streets and should receive immediate attention. The sidewalks are in a wretched condition. At the Central railroad crossing it is one mass of slush, and just beyond that point the condition is almost as bad. There are a few spots which are kept in a moderate state considering that it is in Atlanta, but these are mainly under the awnings and sheds of the little shanties, and are really of little comfort to the pedestrian up to his knees in mud everywhere else. This street is also poorly supplied with gas.

Nelson street is worthy of mention as one whose sidewalks are nearly up to the average in point of general cussedness; principally on account of the mud in the neighborhood of Walker street school-house and the short supply of gas out that way.

Between Nelson and Marietta are many streets whose sidewalks make a man shudder to see them. Foundry, Mangum, Rhodes and dozens of small streets are almost impassable to a man who is walking.

And now we come to Marietta street and the classic Brooklyn. Marietta is an important street and has a heavy amount of travel, and yet beyond Spring there is not a piece of paving on the whole street. A man has to splutter around in the mud until he is heart sick. Between Marietta and Peachtree the streets are in a frightful condition, and in bad weather are almost impassable. The hills on Alexander street are a mass of stiff mud which few teams can get over with a load on.

Peachtree is in a very fair condition, but is crossed by some streets which are in a wretched state.

Houston is simply immense when it comes to sidewalks. The street is very well supplied until Collins is reached, at which the pavements end. Beyond that point there is mud enough to build a town. Between Collins and Calhoun the people have abandoned the sidewalk and walk in a gully three feet deep. At the corner of Calhoun the mud is nearly knee deep and not a sign of crossing. At the corner of Butler the wagoners who are hauling material for the new colored school house, have been driving on the walk until it is a mass of mud. The hill just beyond is almost impassable.

Wheat street is but little better, and the cross streets are in wretched condition. Fort is a mass of mud from Wheat to Houston.

Decatur completes the list of prominent streets and is in very fair condition as far out as Bell street. The smaller streets have not been named, as they will hardly come in for a share of improvements before the larger streets are served.

There are in Atlanta hundreds of women and girls who are employed in the business part of the city, and whose limited means compel them to live in the suburbs of the city. These women and girls are forced to tramp and wade through this mud twice a day, and the only wonder is that no more of them fall victims to consumption and pneumonia. Three or four thousand school children, delicate boys and girls, wade through it every day. It is simply unbearable and should be remedied in some way.

Mayor English in his inaugural address said:

"We have authority now in our charter, and suitable ordinances, by which we can require property owners to pave the side walks in front of their property. This law should be promptly and impartially enforced, and on their failure to do the work, the city should do it as soon as the weather will permit, and collect the cost of such improvements in the manner prescribed by law. Another winter should not, and must not, find our sidewalks in their present condition. When we have, in this way, provided for pedestrians, we will have relieved ourselves of a considerable part of our task."

This law, if enforced, would give us the earliest and most satisfactory relief; still several months would be required to get the entire city paved. Certainly by another winter we can have our sidewalks in good condition, and if the present city council gets the streets out of their bad condition and Atlanta rises above the mud they will have truly done a great work, and one which will win for them the lasting gratitude of our citizens. If, on the other hand, they neglect their duty and another winter finds us still deeper in the slush the people will feel justly indignant.

In a short conversation with Mr. Berkele, chairman of the street committee yesterday THE CONSTITUTION learned that the plan proposed by Mayor English would most likely be adopted. The cost of such sidewalks is lighter than is generally supposed. Brick walks with granite curbing can be put down for forty dollars for a fifty feet walk nine feet wide. Both Mayor English and Mr. Berkele are fully alive to the importance of the matter, and will use every effort in their power to remedy the evil. No meeting of the committee has been held yet, but plans and estimates are being arranged, and the propriety of enforcing the law will be thoroughly discussed.

The crossings in the heart of the city are in very fair condition now, Mr. Berkele having had the city chain gang cleaning them off for the past few days. To-day such of the mud as is dry enough will be raked up and hauled away, so that in a day or two the business part of town will be in a reasonably good condition.

The street committee expended about $21,000 last year, and probably not more than $25,000 can be spent this year, so it will be seen but little real benefit will come from that source. The plan of having property owners to pave the walks in front of their property seems to be the most popular with the city fathers, and the city's money will be spent in fixing up the streets. We hope to be able to chronicle something more definite in a short while.

Annie Pixley.

Last night it was our pleasure to see Miss Annie Pixley in her famous role of M'liss, in which she makes real Bret Harte's beauteous romantic picture of the Child of the Sierras. She had an opera house chuck full of people who braved the weather to see her, and she ought to be proud of such a reception. The play is well cast. It brings out the humor and romance of western life admirably, though the scenes it presents are of the period of twenty years ago. As an actress, Miss Pixley is sprightly and interesting. She lacks artistic power, but the character she has chosen as her favorite role obscures this defect completely. Her sprightliness is almost as airy as Lotta, and her pathos is nearly equal to Maggie Mitchell's, though in each instance we must note an approach and not an equality. She has the gift of a fine figure and a sweet face. These elements, we venture to assert, have contributed largely to her success.

The support is good in parts, and in parts it needs improvement. Good John McDonough, who plays the part of "Bill," is beyond criticism, except where he puts on fine airs in the last act. But the gentleman who plays the part of Gray, the school-master, needs a voice and a tuition. But we may say this much honestly. The audience was very much pleased, and Annie Pixley may count many friends in Atlanta while she bears away the fresh laurels of last night's ovation.

The Constitution

Never in our history has a reliable, first-class newspaper been so essentially needed by the Southern people as at present.

Never has THE CONSTITUTION been as thoroughly equipped and so fully prepared to furnish such a paper as at present.

With telegraphic service unequalled by any Southern paper; with trained Correspondents in every locality in which its readers are interested.

With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

Every Georgian and every man interested in Southern enterprise and growth should read THE CONSTITUTION in one of its editions.

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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 7, 1881.

SUPERINTENDENT THOMPSON satisfactorily explains some of the shortcomings of the fast mail; but now that the snow has disappeared and the weather is everything that a reasonable man can desire, he does not explain and probably cannot explain why the alleged fast mail is from twenty-four to forty hours late. Another explanation seems to be needed.

ANOTHER humbug is presented to the American people this morning in the shape of ship railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Lobbyist Eads is its foremost friend. This and the Nicaragua project are humbugs of the first water, and they are only important as obstacles to the carrying on of the grandest project of modern times, which is progressing favorably under the direction of the indomitable DeLesseps.

THE president has sent the name of Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia to the senate for confirmation as secretary of the navy. Mr. Goff does not enjoy a national reputation in respect of commerce and maritime affairs; his state is not washed by the waves of any considerable body of water, but still he may prove a very satisfactory successor of the mariner of the Wabash. He will undoubtedly be placed at the head of the national wave.

PENNSYLVANIA gained a little more population than New York did during the last ten years, and the fact leads the Philadelphia papers to hope that their statte will yet lead the sisterhood. It seems that there are more people in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia than there are in New York outside of New York city and Brooklyn. The development of the deposits of iron and coal in Pennsylvania is expected to overcome the enterprise and commercial activity of New York and place the Quaker state in the lead.

THE past year consigned to the silent tomb many notable persons. From the ranks of literature were taken Paul De Mussett and George Eliot. The stage lost Tom Taylor, Mrs. Charles Kean, Adelaide Neilson, and John Brougham. Music mourns Ole Bull and Offenbach. Gifford, Guilleman and De Haas of the artists, and Backland, Watson, Benjamin Pierce and Barnas Sears of the scientists, finished their career. The ministry lost Dr. Chapin, Bishop Haven, Dr. William Adams, Empress of Russia passed away after a life of trouble, and among notable public men lost in this country should be mentioned Thomas F. Bayard, William Bigler, James A. Sedden, Herschel V. Johnson, Governor Williams of Indiana, Sanford E. Church and Chief Justice Ryan of Wisconsin.

MR. SPRAGUE'S bill in relation to re-apportionment, will antagonize Mr. Cox's, which has not been made public on account of the ill health of its author. It will soon, however, be presented. Mr. Sprague's bill not only provides for 293 members but it embraces a provision to secure minority representation. His plan will require states to be divided into districts, in each of which, so far as is possible, three members will be elected. Of course this will not apply to states having less than three members. Using this division of three in all states entitled to more than seven members, where a fraction of two is found there will be one district that will elect five members. Where there is a fraction of one there will be one district in which one member, only, will be elected. Where three members are to be elected, each voter will cast but two votes, or vote for but two candidates. In districts of five, each voter will only vote for three candidates. This will secure, in districts of three, one, and, in districts of five, two members, who will be elected by the largest minority party in the district. This plan would lead to the return of more republicans from southern districts, and more democrats from northern districts. It is believed that it would result in a slight democratic gain.

Atlanta and Her Streets.

Mayor Calhoun has been elected ordinary for Fulton county by a handsome majority. We trust that he will consider that a good part of Fulton county is covered by Atlanta, and that a large number of the citizens and most of the taxes for Fulton county come from Atlanta, and that anything he does as ordinary to help Atlanta, to improve the city and increase the population, and enhance its property, will help every citizen outside of the city and enhance the value of their property. If Atlanta had a population of one hundred thousand, the price of property around Atlanta would be doubled, and the price of everything that grows in the woods or in the fields, and even in the sand, would be handsomely increased. As an ex-mayor of the city he knows what it needs, how much the streets need improving, how their present condition is a drawback to the prosperity of the city, and what ought to be done to make them better. We trust therefore, that he, having the management of the county affairs in his own hands until the organization of the county board of commissioners, will give hearty co-operation to the efforts of our present mayor and council towards these much needed improvements.

Mayor English, we are satisfied, from his inaugural, will meet the ordinary more than half way, and between the two we do hope to get out of the mud and slush. Atlanta in its present condition is disgusting its oldest citizens; and when a man has lived in Atlanta for thirty years and says he is disgusted with the mud, he means business. It has been always more or less muddy in the winter, but now—well, language fails us.

The Population of the Cities.

Superintendent Walker has furnished the press with a statement of the population of all cities in the country having thirty thousand and upwards. In this statement as published Atlanta's population is given at 34,398. It should be 38,398. With this correction the table stands as follows:

Cities.	1880.	1870.
New York	1,206,590	942,292
Philadelphia	846,984	674,022
[illegible]	566,689	396,099
[illegible]	503,304	298,977
[illegible]	362,535	250,526
[illegible]	350,522	310,864
Baltimore, Md	332,190	267,354
[illegible]	255,708	216,239
San Francisco, Cal	233,956	149,473
New Orleans, La	216,140	191,418
Cleveland, O	160,146	92,829
Pittsburgh, Pa	156,381	86,076
Buffalo, N. Y	155,137	117,714
Washington, D. C	147,307	109,199
Newark, N J	136,400	105,059
Louisville, Ky	123,645	100,753
Jersey City, N J	120,728	82,546
Detroit, Mich	116,342	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis	115,578	71,440
Providence, R I	104,850	68,904
Albany, N Y	90,903	76,216
Rochester, N. Y	89,363	62,386
Alleghany, Pa	78,681	53,180
Indianapolis, Ind	75,074	48,244
Richmond, Va	63,803	51,138
New Haven, Conn	62,882	50,840
Lowell, Mass	59,485	40,928
Worcester, Mass	58,29[illegible]	41,105
Troy, N. Y	56,747	46,463
Kansas City, Mo	55,813	32,260
Cambridge, Mass	52,740	39,634
Syracuse, N. Y	51,79[illegible]	43,051
Columbus, O	51,665	31,274
Paterson, N. J	50,887	33,579
Toledo, O	50,14[illegible]	31,584
Charleston, S. C	49,999	48,956
Fall River, Mass	49,006	26,766
Minneapolis, Minn	46,887	13,066
Scranton, Pa	[illegible]	35,092
Nashville, Tenn	43,461	25,865
Reading, Pa	43,280	33,930
Hartford, Conn	42,553	37,180
Wilmington, Del	42,499	30,841
Camden, N. J	41,658	20,045
St Paul, Minn	41,498	20,030
Lawrence, Mass	39,17[illegible]	28,921
Dayton, O	38,677	30,437
Atlanta, Ga	38,398	21,789
Lynn, Mass	38,281	28,233
Denver, Col	35,630	......
Oakland, Cal	34,556	10,500
Utica, N. Y	33,913	28,804
Portland, Me	33,810	31,413
Memphis, Tenn	33,593	40,226
Springfield, Mass	33,340	26,703
Manchester, N. H	32,630	23,536
St Joseph, Mo	32,481	19,565
Grand Rapids, Mich	32,015	16,507
Wheeling, W. Va	31,26[illegible]	19,280
Mobile, Ala	31,20[illegible]	32,034
Hoboken, N. J	30,999	20,293
Harrisburg, Pa	30,76[illegible]	23,104
Savannah, Ga	30,681	28,235
Omaha, Neb	30,518	16,083

*Census of 1876.

Atlanta is the forty-eighth city, ranking next below Dayton, Ohio, and just above Lynn, Massachusetts. Her rate of increase was within a fraction of 80 per cent. Fall River and Denver are the only towns in the country that have increased more rapidly since 1870. The number of cities having more than 30,000 inhabitants has increased from 36 to 64. The number having over 100,000 is 20, against 14 in 1870. New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, hold their relative position at the head. Chicago has risen from fifth place to fourth, and St. Louis has fallen from fourth to sixth. Boston has come up from seventh to fifth, and Baltimore has dropped from sixth to seventh. Cincinnati continues to hold the eighth position, and San Francisco takes the ninth, crowding New Orleans from that to the tenth. Those which have passed the 100,000 line in the ten years are Cleveland, Pittsburg, Jersey City, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Providence.

Correcting an Esteemed Contemporary.

The New York Sun commenting on the fact that the new constitution of Georgia—not THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, but the organic law—provides for the meeting of the legislature once every two years, alludes to the purpose of the provision as a popular error not confined to the citizens of any particular community. Our esteemed contemporary then goes on to say that this idea reduced to its simplest form, is that a despotism where discussion is stagnant, where there are no conflicts of thought, is better than a free government in which the people express their opinions freely, debate everything and rule for themselves.

We take great pleasure in assuring our esteemed contemporary that its interpretation of the purpose of this provision of the Georgian constitution is purely fanciful. It was not intended to cut down the Hon. Potiphar Peagreen in the bloom of debate, or to prevent the Hon. Bolivar Bulldozer from pointing with pride. Far from it. The framers of the organic law were simply of the opinion that a period of forty days, recurring every two years, was sufficient to accommodate the eloquence of every eminent debater who might happen to win the applause and support of a constituency. They believed, moreover, in the Jeffersonian theory (so ardently espoused by the esteemed Sun) that the world is governed too much, especially that portion which is known as the empire state of the solid south. Even as matters stand, our code is so voluminous that the entire time of a vast array of judges and lawyers is taken up in expounding it; and explained, it is a difficult matter for the average citizen to conform legally to its manifold requirements. This is the whole secret of the clause which has invited the criticism of the esteemed Sun.

At the same time it is fair to say that this constitutional provision totally fails to meet the requirements of the case, and it may be that Georgia, like New York, will be compelled to abandon what must be considered a clumsy attempt to define the limits of the code, so to say. The legislature has met twice and held three sessions under this provision, and it must be admitted that it is a very cunning body. It assembles promptly at the appointed time, and proceeds to business with an energy that is almost humorous. After awhile, it discovers that it cannot transact all its business at one session. An adjourned session is then voted, and the result is that we have yearly sessions with as much regularity as heretofore. The truth is, this provision, like others in the new constitution, is awkward and ineffective and it therefore amounts to nothing.

The Bogus Bonds and Their Holders

We print elsewhere a communication from the pen of Colonel R. K. Hines, of Macon, in regard to the claims of the holders of the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany railroad against the state. The communication is a clear exposition of the status of these bondholders and embodies a concise history of their case. It is a prelude to what may in time become an interesting controversy, and we commend the facts set forth to the attention of our readers. It appears from Colonel Hines's history of the case that these bondholders are not only not as innocent as they claim to be, but that they have not suffered as great pecuniary loss as they pretend; and it appears, furthermore, that they are about to attempt to set up what is mildly termed a legal fraud. The real victims of these bogus bond transactions are citizens of our state, and if there is to be any revision of a legal finality it should be in favor of those who have lost their labor and their capital in building a road for the complaining bondholders to seize and appropriate. But the real sufferers have made no attempts to reverse the inevitable, and they are not likely to; instead, we have the ennobling spectacle of a parcel of bondholders, who eagerly took the state's place in the litigation and secured the road, now moving for damages.

But even this is not aggravating enough to cause us to recede from the position we have maintained all along. While we believe it was the fault of the foreign purchasers of these bonds that they were swindled in the first instance—knowing as they ought to have known that a bond with the valid indorsement of Georgia would be promptly gobbled up by the elert financiers of Wall street—nevertheless a swindle was consummated, and those who were the victims thereof are entitled to some reparation. We have already made it plain that the parties who swindled them are the parties to whom, in equity, they should look for reparation. As near as we can get at the facts, the responsible parties carried on their operations under the name and title of Clews, Habicht & Co. The courts are open to the victims. The situation lacks little of being picturesque. There are the courts, here are the victims, and yonder are the responsible parties. It may be that the holders of the invalid bonds do not consider the responsible parties responsible enough. In that event, we have a suggestion to make which may be of value to the holders of the bogus bonds and their attorneys. If we are not mistaken, the ponderous seal of the empire of Great Britain cut something of a figure in the transaction, which imposed the bogus bonds upon a confiding foreign population. In the interest of justice, why is not the custodian of the aforesaid ponderous seal made a party to the suit? We charge nothing for these suggestions. They are thrown into the air as benefactions, but they are undoubtedly valuable.

THE Hon. John Kelly is now supposed to belong to the itching club.

THE esteemed Burlington Hawkeye wants an Iowa man in the cabinet, and it is not a colored man, neither. The colored man in Iowa has no opportunity to hold office. This is because Iowa is an intensely republican state, so to speak, and the republicans at the north and west have almost unanimously agreed that the color line must be drawn at office-holding.

IF Sprague had kept himself informed during the campaign, he would have met Conkling at Buffalo. There seems to have been material at Buffalo for a very lively debate between these distinguished North Americans.

IT was our understanding that the villain was to be still pursued, but Moray seems to be really dead after all. This is, in some respects, a melancholy reflection, to be sure, but we still have Dalzell and Eli Perk.

THE experience of New Year's shows that it is possible to have mellow-day without music. This is written to show how a solemn fact may be concealed in a mere play upon words.

IT is rumored that that the amiable William K. Rogers, has of late, positively refused to allow the Hon. Ponca Schurz, to perform on the white house piano. If this is true, the country will honor the amiable William K. Rogers more than ever. If it had been otherwise, congress would have been called on to remunerate the Hon. Ponca Schurz, for these performances.

LET us hope that Vennor has had his day. In other words, let us hope that Vennor another spell of weather strikes the country it will devote itself exclusively to freezing out the Canadian prophet. And yet, we are not heartless.

GENERAL GARFIELD needn't be troubled about Conkling. The Utica statesman is in the hands of fate.

THE fact that the Washington malaria is a winter plant leads John McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, to suspect that it is watered by mean whisky. This is sad to reflect how naturally our ablest statesmen lean to liquor. It is in vain that the amiable William K. Rogers has unloosed the bungs of his cider barrels. There has been no reform.

THE first issue of the Atlanta Daily Phonograph made its appearance Wednesday morning. It is published and edited by Mr. W. T. Christopher, a young man of talent and energy. It appeared without any great flourish of trumpets, and is modest, as becomes a bantling on its first legs. We welcome Mr. Christopher into the field of daily journalism and we trust he may find it profitable.

IT seems from the developments that old man Christiancy had a very lively time at his house. His principal objection to all this fun was that he didn't like to see his family capering aroung in its stocking-feet and sliding down the banister-stairs. If the old man had been brought up in Brooklyn society his ideas of propriety might have been different.

THE so-called democratic statesmen who aided in passing the pension arrears bill—a bigger piece of jobbery than was ever put through even under the corrupt administration of Grant—and who defeated all efforts to revise the odious war-tax of the tariff system, are beginning to concern themselves a little in regard to the independent language they find in the leading southern newspapers. We beg to remind these so-called statesmen that they are about eleven years behind their constituents.

IN GENERAL.

—Miss Mary Anderson will play in London next season.

—In Japan the persimmon is dried, packed and sold the same as dates.

—Getting drunk is considered an accomplishment in Texas.—Boston Post.

—The letter "E" is like many men. It is first in everything, but ends in smoke.

—After Thanksgiving, Christmas; after Christmas New Year's; after New Year's, bills.—Philadelphia News.

—One of General Garfield's boys has been named after General McDowell. The young man is said to be a bully runner.

—Enterprising New York druggists connect their stores by telephone with the residences of the best known physicians.

—One of the prejudices of M. Thiers, which his acute and powerful intellect never outgrew, was the anti-Jewish one.

—My term expiring March 4th, I shall not hold myself responsible for the ice crop. —John Sherman.—New Haven Register.

—It is asserted that never from 1809 to 1880 has Illinois had a governor either elected or appointed who was born in the state.

—D. G. Croly predicts that there will be a financial panic before the year is out. Croly hit the last panic to a dot, months before it came.

—Jones thinks a man is fortunate who has his will contested after death only. He says his will has been contested ever since he married Mrs. Jones.

—New Jersey governors are a long lived class. Only four have died since 1842, and when McClellan retires, the state will have seven living ex-governors.

—A red-headed man recently attended a masquerade wrapped from his neck to his heels in a brown cloth, and with his head bare. He represented a lighted cigar.—Syracuse Herald.

—The Northern Pacific's immense land grant, after all sales up to this time, is still estimated at 45,000,000 acres, or a tract larger than all New England.

—A friend of George Eliot, in speaking of the deep tinge of melancholy in her books, says that one of her most constant thoughts turned on the waste of force in the world.

—A French writer says there was once in the environs of Rouen a miller's daughter so pretty and so cruel that the sighs of her lovers alone served to turn the sails of her father's mill.

—"The rattle of the printing press," says L. J. Jennings in the New York World, "is to the old journalist who has taken the complaint, what the smell of the foot-lights are to the old actor."

—Cetawayo, the Zulu king, is still locked up in an old castle at Capetown. He is guarded by two soldiers, and spends his time in sitting on the ramparts and looking at the vessels rocking in the bay.

—Queen Victoria has placed Osborne cottage at the disposal of the Empress Eugenie for a few weeks. The empress will take up her abode at her new residence in North Hants in the spring.

—Sara Bernhardt says she will always remember with sentiments of profound gratitude the cordiality of her reception in Boston. "I like ze people, I lize ze place and I like ze manners; but ze been—non!"

—There are now six electric light companies in New York, the Brush, Edison, Maxim, Sawyer, Fuller and Jablochoff. The Brush company seems to be the best organized, for it is in running order, with a capital of $100,000.

—In this season of general swearing-off, Private Dalzell should have made one more desperate effort to overcome his appetite for correspondence. It is painful to see a man of the private's towering intellect the slave of a degrading passion.

Low Fares the Best.

St. Louis Republican.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad company deserve the thanks of the southern people for reducing passenger rates on its line to three cents per mile. This move will no doubt have the effect of bringing about a general reduction in passenger rates throughout the south. The directors of the Louisville and Nashville company, which controls a larger portion of the railroad system in the south, are now considering the advisability of meeting the rates made by the short line. They can hardly afford to maintain their present high tariff any longer, as the Cincinnati Southern, also a competing line, is charging but three cents per mile. People will not be apt to pay the Louisville and Nashville four and five cents per mile when they can take competing lines for three cents per mile. A reduction of passenger rates on the southern roads will certainly prove a benefit to their interests, as the travel will no doubt increase so largely as to more than make up for the losses on account of lower rates. This has been demonstrated by the Illinois roads, which, during the past year, reduced their local passenger tariffs to three cents per mile. Every one of these roads has made more money since the reduction went into effect than when charging four cents per mile.

Another proof that low rates stimulate travel to such an extent as to increase the earnings of the roads is the fact that both the Chicago and Alton and the Wabash railroad companies, which have been carrying passengers during the last four months at less than one cent per mile, have increased their earnings largely, while the competing lines that have maintained former rates show a decrease in passenger earnings. The fact is, that three cents per mile for passenger rates is sufficiently high to insure the railroads, even at points not very thickly settled, a good remuneration, while on roads running through thickly settled portions of the country, two cents per mile should insure a handsome profit. The New York Central, Boston and Maine, Eastern of Massachusetts, and a number of other eastern lines, have been charging but two cents per mile for some years past, and their profits from passenger business have been as large, if not larger, than those of competing lines charging higher rates.

A Suggestion to Our Farmers.

Baltimore Gazette.

A few days ago we spoke of the remarkable financial success of the beet-sugar factories in which corn was utilized. It appears, however, that beets can be employed with great pecuniary profit to the farmer, and we suggest to our agricultural friends the culture of the beet during the current year. A wheat crop will ordinarily not produce more than twenty-five bushels to the acre, and even if we estimate the price at $1.25 per bushel the yield will be only $31.25 per acre. An acre of corn, at 50 cents a bushel, and allowing fifty bushels to the acre, will realize only $25. Would it not, therefore, be well for some of our farmers who have rich land upon which to experiment to plant a few acres of beets? The beet-sugar mill at Wilmington, Delaware, was organized at a cost of about $100,000 and its capacity is from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of sugar during the working season of about two months. The sugar beet we are informed, is worth about $5 per ton at the mill and contains about ten per cent of saccharine matter. It is stated that on good land, well fertilized, twenty five tons of beets can be grown in a season, worth $12. Even if only twenty tons were produced, yielding to the farmer $3.50 per ton, the result would show a return of $70 per acre, exclusive of ordinary freight rates—such for example, as the charge for transportation between Easton, Md., and Wilmington, Del. The cultivation of the sugar beet is, we understand, not more expensive than the cultivation of corn, yet it would appear that the net profits are nearly three times as great. The cultivation of the sugar beet and the manufacture of beet sugar is now one of the great agricultural industries of European nations and, it is said, is an exceedingly profitable one. Five years ago the internal revenue in Europe from this source alone yielded some $40,000,000. It is frequently remarked by our farmers that the cereal crops do not pay, and we therefore suggest that an experiment be made of the beet sugar crop for one season, feeling assured that a single crop will demonstrate that such a venture will yield a profitable return to the agriculturist.

Two Careers.

Louisville Post.

Of like name and of like profession, the case of Dr. L. V. Sims, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Dr. Marion Sims, of New York, one already across the dark valley and the other at death's door, present in this particular a strange and sad contrast. The New York doctor has long held the first place in his profession. Eminent in its true significance, his name is renowned in every land. The cable has frequently called him to minister to royal wants, and honors have been showered upon him. His record is a noble one, and two continents will mourn his death. How is it with his southern namesake? The south was alive with the tread of armed men at the time he stepped from a South Carolina college, possessed of a thorough academic education, and attractive in mind and person. His sympathies were with the south, and his services went that way. At the close of the war he settled at Atlanta and soon commanded a good practice. The old story, of a fast life, fast friends and the wine bottle was his, and the gutter was the final chapter in it. A Christmas spree sent him to the rock pile, where an epileptic convulsion put out a light. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION says, "in the sad life of one of the brightest members of any profession that ever graced any city."

A Curious Problem.

Memphis Avalanche.

The fact that no native of Illinois has ever been governor of that state, has no relevancy to the southern native born theory as expounded by the bourbons. Even the fact that seven of the governors of that state were born in Kentucky has no bearing on the southern question. Illinois is simply so many square miles of territory, a part of the territory of the United States, inhabited by several millions of people who are citizens of the United States. But the south is a different affair. Every southern state is a part of the territory of a "political entity" styled "the south," that forms a part of the United States in a qualified sense only. The Avalanche is unable to explain the peculiar qualification which makes southern citizenship different from northern citizenship. It merely chronicles the fact without attempting any explanation.

Not an American at All.

Cincinnati Commercial.

One person in this country may at present be said to have made a decided and unmistakable success as a novelist, and that is the young lady who wrote "That Lass o' Lowrie's" and "Louisiana." Her stories simply go easily on and work themselves out. They are just charming, natural stories, with no great moral to inculcate. They are not a mere clothes-horse to air theories and hobbies upon. Consequently they are thoroughly attractive. But the American writer's success may be owing to the fact that she is not an American at all, but an English girl, who was sixteen years old when she landed upon our matter-of-fact shores.

The Paper for the People.

Rome Tribune.

Henceforth the truly independent newspaper will be the paper for the people. In the south it can be the democratic and yet not the strictly partisan organ. It can speak the truth and not always uphold its party; it can speak truly, reason correctly, and, at least, allow to others the same inestimable privilege it claims for itself—that of thinking, speaking and voting one's thoughts, without let or hindrance or the fear thereof.

Unwholesome Cities.

Philadelphia Record.

Populous cities are monsters that destroy life rather than nourish it. In the city of New York, for the year 1880, there were 31,866 deaths and only 27,556 births. Two fifth of the deaths are among children under five years of age. These tenderlings cannot stand the bad air and close confinement of pent-up dwellings and unwholesome streets.

Too Many Cooks.

New Orleans Picayune.

Hazen and Vennor are mixing the weather business fearfully. One is sending snow and another rain to the disgust of everybody. Tice sticks to ice, and says it is not his fight.

Milk in the Cocoa-Nut.

New York Sun.

If the Jews in Germany had been sound thoroughbread imperialists, instead of the incorrigible liberals that they are, would Court Preacher Stocker be so hot against them?

Wants More Girth.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

There are a great many light-waisted political trying to get places in the cabinet or the United States senate this year. Give us more girth in our politics, if you please.

A Presumably Destructive Weapon.

New York Tribune.

There is a prevalent opinion that when General Grant fires off his magazine article little will be left of Monsieur Thompson and the American end of the French canal enterprise.

Who Will Take This Bet?

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We are opposed to gambling as a rule, but we will buy a small pool right now that there will be an Ohio man in the next cabinet.

A Grand Idea.

The greatest yet is Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad. All diseases arising from Indigestion, Impure Blood and Biliousness it cures at once without the use of drugs. jan2—d&w1w

—Zadkiel's almanac, now in its 51st year, announces that 140,000 copies were sold last year to believers in astrology, which, it asserts in its issue for 1881, will shortly take its place "among the first rank of the physical sciences. The tide is already setting very strongly in this direction, despite the endeavors made by certain learned societies and leader-writers to stop it."

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. M. P. 109 aug9 d1y

—Mrs. Senator Bruce, wife of the colored senator from Mississippi, was among the most distinguished looking ladies present at the white house on New Year's day. She wore a Worth's reception toilet of two shades, of violet colored silk and satin, trimmed with white lace and diamond ornaments.

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health.—Chronicle.

—"Salvina," it is said, "will smoke none but Italian cigars. Well he should have no difficulty in getting in a good supply while in this country. A very good quality of Italian cigar is made in New Jersey, but for pure Havanas he must go to Connecticut.—Norristown Herald.

High Authority.

DR. W. E. SCOTT, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF as the best preparation used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite." Sold by all Druggists.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta.

024 junell—d&wkly fm fol rd mat D

—Mrs. Hicks Lord has leased her elegant mansion, No. 10 West Fourteenth street, New York, for business purposes, at a large rental, and is in treaty for a fine Fifth avenue mansion, which, when occupied, will be the scene of weekly luncheons and dinners, followed by some brilliant entertainments.

—A pocketfull of money amounts to little when health is gone. To enjoy life, a good appetite, sound digestion and elastic limbs, take Tutt's Pills. Then, if you are poor, you will be happy; if rich, you can enjoy your money. They dispel low spirits and give buoyancy to mind and body.

—J. Gilmore Speed, the New York World's new managing editor, is quite young. He is a grand-nephew of Keats, and is to be married soon. When a reporter on the World he gave the Keely motor a boom, which let his friends out of a corner, and he made $12,600 by the operation.

—The season's entertainments have been notably free from annoyance by coughing. Dr Bull's Cough Syrup does this. Price 25 cents a bottle.

—Judge Lecompte, of old Lecompton constitution days in Missouri and Kansas, is, according to "Gath," a tough republican, and Stringfellow, who led the border bands, has been a strong republican for ten years. Missouri, by the way, is rapidly becoming republicanized. Atchison lives in Kansas City and is a bitter republican now. —N. Y. Herald.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

For Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Etc.

I have prescribed Horsford's Acid Phosphate and am very much pleased with what I have seen of its action, and purpose using more of it as occasion requires. A. C. COTTON, M. D. Turner, Ill.

—The Princess Mary of Cambridge, of Great Britain, is a stout, good-natured elderly lady, who is described as diffusing happiness wherever she goes. Prince Teck, her husband, is a German, handsome, unaffected and frank, and a great favorite in England.

The remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—Mother's Magazine. jan2—d2w sun wed fri&w2w 2dp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICE

—OF—

Gas Reduced.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PRICE OF Gas will be $3.00 per 1000 cubic feet, commencing 1st instant. All bills must be paid at

The Company's Office,

Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, between the 1st and 5th of each month, at which time and place a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed. Office hours from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

J. H. McCASLIN,
Treasurer of the Atlanta Gas Light Co.
jan7 dif

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 5, 1881.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Merchants' Bank of Atlanta, this day, a semi-annual dividend of three dollars and fifty cents per share was declared, payable on demand, free of all taxes. J. H. PORTER, jan7 d3t Cashier.

NOTICE.

JANUARY, 3, 1881.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT the firm of Greeson & Stevens has by mutual consent been dissolved, and the business will hereafter be run under the firm name of Stevens & Gibbs at the same place, 185 Forsyth street, who will collect all moneys due the old firm and pay the liabilities of same. STEVENS & GIBBS.

NOTICE.

JANUARY, 3, 1881.

This is to notify the public that I have this day sold my undivided half interest in the property and business of the firm of Greeson & Stevens to W.W. Gibbs, who will continue the business with J. M. Stevens, under the firm name of Stevens & Gibbs. I left the business in G. & S. in the charge of J. M. Stevens, October the 9th, 1880.

jan7 d1t E M GREESON.

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF SHROPSHIRE & HOWES has dissolved by mutual consent. W. R. Shropshire continuing.

W. R. SHROPSHIRE.
P. M. HOWES.

January 1, 1881 jan7—d1t



Landreth's & Buists'

FINEST

Cabbage and Extra Early Peas

FULL STOCK OF NEW CROP GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS by the million, for the million, at wholesale and retail. Don't delay. Come early. Order early. Bought early and bought cheap, and will sell cheap for Cash. MARK W. JOHNSON & CO, 27 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

jan7—d&wky1m

CLOAKS & SUITS
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEFFRAS, SEELEY & Co.
CINCINNATI.
IMPORTERS OF
MILLINERY.

REPRESENTED BY

J. P. PETTY, Atlanta, Ga.

jan6—d6m wed fri sun

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House!

One Night Only, Friday, Jan. 7, 1881.

The Acme of Excellence.

RICE SURPRISE PARTY,

The Par Excellence of Extravaganza Combination,

Who will appear in the great New York success, the grand Comic and Musical Extravaganza.

REVELS,

Which will be presented with the entire Company. All the imported Costumes from Paris and London.

With Grand Music!! The Sagacious Turtle. The Grand Sword Quadrille. The Knights' Tournament. The Working Horse. The Trick Clock, etc.

NO INCREASE OF PRICES!

Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. jan2 d5t

Georgia, Fulton county—To the Honorable court of Ordinary, of said county.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED citizens of Black Hall, 530th district, G.M., of said county, shows that the justice's court ground and voting precinct of said district, is located at West End in the northwest part of the district, (which is a large one) and that many of the citizens of the lower end of said district are put to great inconvenience to attend justice's courts and elections; therefore they pray that a new district may be laid off so as to include East Point and Hapeville, with a court ground and election precinct at East Point; say commencing at the west line of land line between land lots Nos. 166 and 167, running thence due east to corner of land lots 70 and 71; thence south along the land line to corner of land lots Nos. 68 and 93; thence due east along the land line to the DeKalb county line. Petitioners pray that same may be referred to commissioners with power to lay out the same, and they will ever pray, etc.

J T Roan,	Frank Tidwell,
F B Johnson,	Bunion Bateman,
R F Thompson,	T M Burnette,
C P Bogan,	Mick Payne,
J Pope Culberson, Jr.,	Cad May,
W T Johnson,	S Kendrick,
A J Lyle,	Ed Mahale,
[illegible]	Rolin Smith,
J O Harris,	Jerry Pankers,
Nathan Thurman,	William Thornduke,
D W Connally,	Frank Thornduke,
S Taylor,	J F Sims,
George Holliday,	Dr Hape,
John Bollman,	C Dalvigney,
Elix Pettis,	T H Connally,
Ransom McElroy,	John Wesley,
Jas Caldwell,	A C Lanier,
Sam Caldwell,	Tom McLendon,
John H Crosby,	Thomas Miller,
John B Wardlaw,	Tom Cash,
W A White,	James Cash,
Richard Tistro,	Henry Cash,
Willis Hodges,	Thomas Logan,
J F Beck,	Bill McGinty,
W M Ratterce,	John Glass,
	George Tucker.

Fulton—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, December 4th, 1880.

AFTER READING AND CONSIDERING THE foregoing petition of citizens, praying for the formation of a new militia district, to be cut out of the 530th (Black Hall's) district, G.M. It is ordered that said petition be referred to A. J. Lyle, Alexander Ratteree and James T. Roan, who are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of laying out, and defining the limits of such proposed new district and make return to me. DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary, Fulton County.

Georgia, Fulton county—To the Honorable ordinary of said county.

WE, THE COMMISSIONERS, TO WHOM was referred the petition of citizens, praying for the formation of a new militia district, to be taken from the 530th district, G.M., beg to report that we think it advisable that a new militia district should be laid out (with justice's court ground and election precinct, at East Point), with lines as mentioned in said petition, that is, commencing at the line between the 530th (Black Hall) district and the 479th (Bryant's) district, G.M., at the corner of land lots Nos. 166 and 167, and running due east along the land line to corner of land lots Nos. 70 and 71; thence south along the land line to corner of land lots Nos. 68 and 93; thence due east along land line to DeKalb county line.

We recommend that a new militia district be laid out as defined by these lines.

A. J. LYLE,
J. T. ROAN,
A. RATTEREE.

Approved and made the judgment of the court, and ordered recorded. This January 1, 1881.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.

jan7 d30d

Just Received

—FROM—

Sheriff's Sale!

100 Reversible Overcoats at $13.50, worth $18.00.

50 at $16.00, worth $20.00.

The Biggest Bargains

IN ATLANTA AT

Cohen & Selig's.

dec10—dtf

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

SALEM, VIRGINIA.

SECOND TERM OF 28TH SESSION BEGINS February 1; classical and scientific courses; preparatory department; economical terms; college prosperous; students from many states; catalogue free. Address, Secretary.

jan1 d2w&w1t

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

Take Notice.

All correspondence should be with M. A. Dauphin as below. IN ALL CASES the TICKETS themselves are sent, and NEVER circulars offering certificates, or anything else instead. Any one proposing to offer anything else by circular or otherwise on his own behalf or that of the Company, is a SWINDLE

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1881—128th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write, clearly giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter or Money Order by mail, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, at No. 319 Broadway, New York Or P. O. Box 184, Atlanta, Georgia.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

000 dec14—1&wkytiljan11 top col

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.

Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.

Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia, PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO., nov9 d1y Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

R. F. DeBELLE'S INTEREST IN OUR BUSINESS ceased on January 1, 1881.

Jan6—2t MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.

PATENT MEDICINES.

1881.

Lamar, Rankin & Lamar

WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine

WAREHOUSE,

Corner Decatur and Pryor Streets,

TENDER THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON TO THEIR CUSTOMERS, AND TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC, AND INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR USUAL LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE OF BUSINESS.

THE SNOW HAS INJURED A PART OF OUR HOLIDAY TRADE, AND WE HAVE LEFT OVER A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Colored Flowers

GRASSES,

Plumes, Etc., Etc.

WHICH WE WILL CLOSE OUT CHEAP.

TO

MERCHANTS

AND

DEALERS.

OUR STOCK NEVER WAS LARGER OR BETTER ASSORTED, AND YOU CANNOT BEGIN THE NEW YEAR BETTER THAN TO BUY A GOOD BILL OF

RELIABLE

Drugs and Medicines

—FROM A—

Reliable House

1,000 ounces Morphine.
500 ounces Quinine.
500 pounds Calomel.
50 barrels Epsom Salts.
1 car load Copperas.
50 gross Tutt's Pills.
100 dozen Hop Bitters.
500 cases Ball Potash.
500 kegs Soda.
50 gross Axle Grease.

We have just secured 500 cases Tolu, Rock and Rye.

We have the largest stock of Paint, Oils and Window Glass in the South.

GRIER'S

GEORGIA ALMANAC

We have a copy of this valuable Calendar for every family in the south. Call and get one. The Almanac contains the calculations especially adapted to the cotton states, and is superior to all others.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR
Druggists.

SEE THIRD AND FOURTH PAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY TO ATTEND a store at No. 111 Whitehall street. J. Arbola. jan7—d2t

ANY ONE DESIROUS OF GOING INTO BUSINESS would do well to call on us to-day or to-morrow, as we have purchased and will sell the entire stock of Dry Goods and Groceries at W. A. Gilbert's old stand on Marietta street. By applying at once a bargain can be had: Carlton & Bro., 184 and 186 Marietta street. jan7—d3t

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND DINING room boy. Apply at 25 West Hunter street. jan7—d1t

WANTED — AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC working partner, with small capital, to engage in brokerage and general commission business in this city. Address, with reference and experience and amount of cash can invest, "B. G. W." Constitution office, jan7—d1t

WANTED—TO BORROW SEVEN HUNDRED dollars. Will give liberal interest and secure with Gilt edge city property. Address "Security," Clarkston, Ga. jan6—d2t

WANTED—A CAPABLE FEMALE TO TAKE charge of two little children with a few other household duties. References required. Address Rev. J. B. Morton, Elberton, Ga. jan1 d6t

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR SELL WILD Lands and Mining Interests, Farms or City Property, call and see I. Y. Sawtell. Real Estate Agent, No. 80 Marietta street. 122 nov7—d&wtf

FOR RENT.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT—BOTH UPRIGHT and Square, by G. P. Guilford, at Phillips & Crew's Great Southern Music House, Marietta street. jan7—dtf fri sun wed

FOR RENT—THREE ROOM HOUSE No. 43 Howell or Buse street. Price, $8 per month. Wm. A. Haygood, 69 East Alabama street. jan7—d1t

FOR RENT—THE BASEMENT UNDER OUR Store. Inquire of A. & S. Rosenfeld, 24 Whitehall, corner Alabama. jan7—d3t

FOR RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED RESidence, centrally located. Parties occupying would exchange for board. References required. Apply at 49 Wheat street. jan7—d1t

FOR RENT—MY HOUSE, No. 27 HOOD street E. L Jones. jan4—d1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

DROWNED—MERRIFIELD, THE ANATOMical Boot Maker, was drowned out of his shop and has moved to 21 West Wall street, in rear Beermann & Kuhrt's. jan7—d3t

THOSE CLAIMS ON SLOW DEBTORS, THAT you do not have time to look after for yourself, may be left at 35 Broad street, over Cummings' Exchange, where they will receive prompt attention. jan7—d1t f.

REMOVAL — MRS. K. O'CONNOR HAS moved her Millinery Establishment to 57 Whitehall street, next to John Ryan's, jan6—d4t

WRITE TO HENRY L. ATWATER, SOUTHern Agent Milburn Wagon, Postoffice 350, Atlanta, Ga., for prices, to the trade or small lots. Milburn Farm and Spring Wagons. 59 dec5—4m sun wed fri

FOR SALE.

FOR PURE MONANGHAELA RYES, Meager's Sweet Mash Corn Whisky—the made—and other celebrated brands of Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., call at No. 15 Marietta street. Jarrell's Idea. jan6—

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE ONLY Drug Store in town. Business profitable. About $2,500 stock. Terms easy. Other business engagements reason for selling. Address J. W. Crum, Social Circle, Georgia. jan5—d2w wed sun

FOR SALE—NINE-ROOM DWELLING, CARriage house and stable. Good location. Also, for sale or rent, two parcels of land just outside of city limits, 5¾ acres and 3¼ acres in a high state of cultivation, dwellings with necessary outhouses. N. Robinson, 79 Marietta street. jan5 3t wed fri&sun

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF ASSORTED lot house and kitchen furniture, embracing almost every article in the line, Saturday, January 8th, 10 o'clock, 21 Marietta street. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. jan7—d2t

ONE FINE MILK COW AND YOUNG CALF (sold for no fault) at auction, January 8th 10 o'clock, 21 Marietta street. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. jan7—d2t

LOST.

LOST—A YOUNG PUPPY, OPOSSUM COLOR, white feet and white ring around neck, ears lop forward. Reward off red. Mark Berry, 148 Rawson or 33 Peachtree street. jan7—d1t

FOUND.

FOUND—SOUND SLEEP, QUIET CONscience, and pleasant dreams, after a few doses "Hale's Cough Syrup." Druggists sell it. Headquarters—60 Decatur street. 183 jan7 1t

D. TYE. J. A. CLEMMONS.

108 Whitehall St.

J. A. CLEMMONS & Co.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET THE BEST Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, etc., to be had in the city.

DRESSED HOGS, AT BOTTOM PRICES

always on hand. Call and see us. jan5—dtf.

State Agents Wanted!

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH, WITH FROM $500 to $1,000 Capital, to introduce a Portable Gas Light. Parties with above capital can secure to themselves a very profitable business. For particulars address

A. H. WATKINS,
294 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
jan1—d1m

Atlanta Health Institute

Hygienic & Electric Water-Cure,

No. 178 West Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE only Medical Institute South where Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes, and where all healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence, together with MACHINE-VIBRATIONS, MOVEMENTS and ELECTRICITY are successfully applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS of each patient. The only place in Georgia where no EMPIRIC or routine practice is pursued, and where no DRUGS or POISONS UNDER NAME OF MEDICINES are used as remedies for the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY and SKIN DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS and all diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, are by our methods of treatment restored with greater success than by any other processes known. Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies. Exclusive Ladies' Department, in charge of experienced Lady Physician. For further information address

nov7 1y 2p DR. U. O. ROBERTSON.

Glass! Glass!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE store house No. 13 Broad street, and is now receiving the largest and best selected stock of Window Glass ever offered in Atlanta. As I buy in large lots and direct from the manufacturers, I am able to sell to the trade at the lowest prices. Also a well selected stock of

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY, ETC.

at prices that defy competition.

November 8, 1880. J. C. PECK.

nov4—d3m

Kingsland & Ferguson Manufacturing Co.



SAW-MILLS.

We make five sizes, from the largest MAMMOTH to the smallest PLANTATION. Price latter, without saw, $300. Parkhurst and Reeder HEAD-BLOCKS, SHINGLE MACHINES, CORD-WOOD MILLS, SWING-SAWS, EDGERS, SAW-MILL SUPPLIES. Send for circulars.

Kingsland & Ferguson Mfg. Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
dec21—d3m

PATENT MEDICINES.



Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1 25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

feb1—d24m sun wed fri &wky24m top col nx rd m

Dr. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy. HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S
CARBOLIC SALVE,
The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve heals burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays pain.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures eruptions
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals bruises.

Ask for Henry's and Take No Other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents.

000 mar5—dlyeow fri sun wed &weowly

MERCURY
HAS MADE MORE
CRIPPLES
THAN ALL WARS COMBINED.
BUT
IS UNIVERSALLY USED FOR BILIOUSNESS
H. H. P.
Being made from Roots and Herbs found in our forest, Cures and
INVIGORATES

109 aug9—d6m

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED

Against Dangerous, Cheap, and Worthless imitations of this article, offered under similar sounding names. The back of each genuine Plaster is stamped with the Government stamp bearing the words:

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER.

Accept no other.

nov17—d6m wed sat top or bot col nx rd mn8

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A VICTIM OF EARLY IMPRUDENCE, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York.

IF YOU WANT TO CURE A COLD USE

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you want to cure Croup, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you would prevent Croup, give

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you would save yourself from that scourge, Catarrh, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you would avoid Asthma, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you want the best remedy you ever tried, use

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

If you want to know where to find

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT,

GO TO

Daniel & Marsh,

13 Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

300feb11—dtf sun wed fri

ALFRED AUSTELL. E. A. RICE

AUSTELL & RICE,

(Strong's Old Stand)

No. 63 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

GENERAL

Warehouse & Commission Merchants

WOOL BOUGHT.

Cash Advances Made on Cotton in Warehouse—$30 per Bale.

Rates for Storage—25 cents a bale per month and 25 cents per bale for selling. We respectfully solicit consignments.

J. T. GRAY, with AUSTELL & RICE.

oct31—d3m sun wed fri

CASH PAID FOR

BEESWAX.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mas

dec10—d1y fri sun wed

THE BOGUS BONDS.

What Colonel R. K. Hines Thinks About Their Payment.

Written for The Constitution.

The Original Position of Parties in the Litigation at Brunswick, Ga.

In October 1871, there existed against the Brunswick and Albany railroad an immense amount of claims past due. The holders of these debts were contractors who had done the earth work, built the bridges and track, furnished crossties, stringers, etc., etc.; also persons who had accepted the notes and drafts of the company from them, and holders of the one and two dollar bills issued by the company. Mr. Kimball, the president, after Henry Clews, in Wall street parlance, "went back on him," and "sold him out," was powerless to meet their demands. Sundry parties brought suit in justice courts and other courts—obtained judgments and made levies on engines, hand-cars, etc., etc. Governor Bullock issued his proclamation seizing the road, and appointed Major John Screven, of Savannah, receiver, and named four legal gentlemen, or firms, as the state's counsel to protect its interest. In this proclamation, Governor Bullock stated he had seized the road because of the non-payment of the contractors, etc. George Schaub, McLendon, Lyon & Co., and other contractors who had my old firm of Hines & Hobbs retained in their business, had gone to Atlanta and seen Gov. Bullock and had this proclamation issued. I went to Brunswick at once and found everything in confusion and that sales were threatened and no attention would be paid to the proclamation. In response to a telegram to him in New York, stating these facts and requesting permission to do so, Gov. Bullock ordered a bill in equity filed. In absence of the other gentlemen representing the state I had to act alone, but did prepare the bill on the 27th and had it sanctioned on the 28th of October, 1871, at Blackshear, by Judge Sessions. This bill enjoined all interference with the road or its property, placed it in the hands of Col. Screven as receiver, and appointed a master in chancery to audit and report upon the claims against the road. The governor, as a party, set forth the claims of the state under the acts passed for its protection, as indorser on the bonds of the road, and every class of creditors also were made parties to the litigation. The bondholders were not parties to the original bill. It was supposed that the state's indorsement fully protected them.

Henry Clews was alleged to be the treasurer of the road, and with the president, was out of the state when the bill was filed.

After looking into the affairs of the road fully, I became satisfied that $50,000 in cash would liquidate its most pressing claims, enable the contractors to finish the road from Albany to Cuthbert, and with the additional state aid thus legally secured, place its affairs in a prosperous condition and enable it eventually to pay every dollar it owed. I so advised my clients, Schaub, Lyon, McLendon & Co., and others They promptly agreed if Henry Clews would advance $50,000 at once, they would go on with their work and finish the road to Cuthbert. The iron for this part of the road had been then laid some miles. A large amount of the balance of the iron needed was at Brunswick, Georgia, and two-thirds of the grading and bridging, etc., on this end of the work had been done. I at once communicated this to Mr. Henry Clews, treasurer of the road, in New York. He did not answer my letter. I understood he afterwards sent out an agent to Atlanta, who said he had $50,000 in his carpet-bag for this purpose and would pay it out if the legislature would not interfere with "his bonds." In my letter to Mr. Henry Clews, treasurer of the road, I called his attention to the risk he run in selling these bonds of the road, predicated on the fact that the road from Albany to Cuthbert had been finished, when he knew the contrary was true, and predicted if he persisted in the course which he seemed to have selected it would ruin him morally and financially. I urged upon him the claims of the contractors, and others to pay whom these bonds should be used, but to no purpose It was too good a thing to be neglected, the bonds were sold, the debts were unpaid, and Clews carried out the well-known policy of Wall street, to "sell out" a friend whenever a cent turned the balances. But look at the result. When Clews, Habbicht & Co. were appointed the London agents of the United States, instead of the long established banking house that had represented the government for many years, the prestige of the nation itself could not save "poor Henry," as President Grant called him, and his name was non-negotiable His fraudulent action in selling bonds that he knew were fraudulent, was known all over Europe, and the bankers of that country could not again trust their money on his signature.

The Germ from Which Sprung the So-Called Repudiation Act of the Legislature of August, 1872.

Governor Bullock left Georgia and published his reasons for doing so on 23d of October, 1871. Governor Conley immediately went into his office, as president of the senate. Both of these officers did all they could to compel the New York secretary, Henry Clews, to pay the debts due to the contractors and others, by the Brunswick and Albany railroad, but their efforts were in vain. Not one cent was sent to Georgia and used for this purpose. J. C. Kimball also exerted his best efforts for that purpose. Arthur Hood, Esq., counsel for John T. Brown & Co., the largest contractors and greatest losers in Georgia, used every exertion for the purpose, even to going to New York on the same line. But from every quarter the creditors got but one response: that nothing would be done and that the creditors must look to their legal rights. The creditors, as soon as they had time to examine into the condition of affairs, found an immense indebtedness coming forward and claiming to be paid, of Georgians, and those who had worked upon the road, furnished it timber, iron or other supplies, held its paper, or in some way become its creditors. There was then an existing indebtedness of about one million of dollars, divided between fully eight hundred persons or friends in the many counties, from Randolph to Glynn, through which the road passed and elsewhere, as afterwards shown in detail by the auditor's report, and among the claims canvassed was one set forth by Henry Clews & Co for $2,844,986 27, as afterwards presented to the auditor by their attorney, O. A. Lochrane. With such an amount of indebtedness due, it became evident that if the state recognized the validity of the bonds for $3,000,000, bearing its indorsement that the creditors, by open accounts and simple contract debts, would be cast out completely, and would get nothing. Enquiries were promptly set on foot as to the validity of these bonds, and these resulted in discovering such facts as manifestly impaired their legality. It was claimed that it could be shown (1) that the Brunswick and Albany railroad had not followed the charter in many respects, and it had lost its legal existence. (2) That the bonds had been issued on sections of the road long before such sections had been finished and contrary to the act of 1869 authorizing the indorsement. (3) That the deed of trust securing the bonds had never been legally recorded; among other things the record on the back of this deed purported to have been made the same day, in Glynn and Dougherty counties, though the clerks' offices were 180 miles apart, and on the same day in each intermediate county. These facts added to the further fact that the bonds were being held by Clews or sold by him, and the immense debt of the company left unpaid, created an intense feeling with the creditors, and they, by their personal appeals to their members and by their appearance at Atlanta, and the justice of their complaints, brought the matter before the legislature at Atlanta, then but a few days old, and had the bill enacted to appoint what is known as the "bond committee," passed 9th of December, 1871, and entitled an act "to protect the people of the state of Georgia against the illegal and fraudulent issue of bonds and securities," (see acts 1871, page 17) and which prohibited the payment of any interest on any bond issued or indorsed by the state since July, 1868.

This committee reported to the legislature, and in consequence of the facts set forth in their report, an act was passed August 16, 1872, declaring the indorsement of the state on the bonds of the Brunswick and Albany railroad company, null and void.

A Change is Made in the Status of the Case, and the State Withdraws from the Litigation. The Bondholders Take its Place.

Soon after Governor Smith came into office I was summoned to Atlanta, and with Hon. Clifford Anderson, who had originally been appointed to represent the state but for personal reasons did not then accept the appointment, had a consultation with him. The governor's views were peremptory—under the advice given him—that the state should withdraw from the case, and the following general order was taken in the case, showing such interest, on the first opportunity, in Glynn superior court:

Rufus B. Bullock, governor, et. al, vs. J. E. Dart, et. al. In equity.

By consent of all the counsel, now representing the complainants in the above entitled cause, and answers not yet having been filed by all the defendants, it is ordered that, either of the said complainants, have leave to amend the bill of complaint either in form or substance or by adding new parties, defendant, at any time within thirty days from the day of order and it is further ordered, that service of a copy of such amendment, on any of the present or new parties defendant, who may be within the jurisdiction of the court, be effected in the mode and time prescribed for service of original bills and subpœnas, and to such parties defendants, whether new parties, or to be made so by any amendment for which leave is now given, not within the jurisdiction of the court as already represented in any branch of this cause by solicitors of this court; it is ordered that, service upon such solicitors shall be deemed sufficient service upon such defendants, and as to such defendants, whether now or hereafter to be made so who are not within the jurisdiction of the court and not represented by counsel in the pending litigation; it is ordered that, service be perfected upon them by publication of a copy of the subpœna in some public gazette of this state, once a month for four months before the term, at which such parties are required to appear and answer to such amendment; and it is further ordered that either party complainant may, at any time in the vacation, withdraw from the cause, in which case the clerk shall be authorized to make upon the docket the usual entry of dismissal as to that party. If the governor of the state of Georgia shall, under this order, withdraw from said bill, then any person represented by him, may come in and become in vacation, a party complainant to said bill, in lieu of said governor.

May 29, 1872. W. M. SESSIONS, J. S. C. B. C.

Then followed a peremptory order at a later term, as follows:

Order dismissing the governor.

Rufus B. Bullock, Governor, et. al. vs. Jacob E. Dart, et. al. In Equity in Glynn Superior Court. Glynn Superior Court, August Adjourned term, 1872.

Upon motion of Clifford Anderson and Hines & Hobbs, solicitors for the state of Georgia in the above case, it is ordered, that the name of the state in the above case (the same being represented by R. B. Bullock, governor, etc.) be stricken from the said bill, and that said bill be dismissed as far as the state of Georgia is concerned, and that said bill in equity proceed as to other parties without any prejudice to any rights involved therein, except as to said state aforesaid.

August 27, 1872.
CLIFFORD ANDERSON,
HINES & HOBBS,
Solicitors for state of Georgia.

As soon as the state went out of the delegation the following amendment was made to the bill and the holders of the first mortgage bonds became a party. Several other amendments making other holders of these bonds parties were made, but it is not necessary to insert but this. I merely wish to show that they came into the delegation in place and stead of the state, to assert a mortgage lien on the road and its property, and succeeded in their efforts.

Motion to make bondholders parties. (Granted.)

R. B. Bullock, Governor, et al., vs. J. E. Dart, et al. In Equity in Glynn Superior Court.

And now comes, at this term of the court, Gilead A. Smith & Co., composed of Robert S. Burnett and Gilead A. Smith, L. Marks, Edward A. Wicks, (agent Tredegar works), George Bliss, firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., Kyd, Pearce & Co., composed of Charles H. Pearce, Kyd and William Boody and William T. Drake, by their attorneys, and say, that they are the creditors of the Brunswick & Albany railroad company, and such creditors hold the first mortgage bonds of said company, issued under an act of the legislature of said state, approved March, 1869, as follows, to-wit:

Gilead A. Smith & Co., 300 bonds of $1,000 00 each.

L. Marks, 150 bonds, Edward A. Wicks, 34 bonds Georgia bills, 67 bonds, Kyd, Pearce & Co., 100 bonds, William T. Drake 30 bonds.

And who sue in behalf of themselves and all others holding similar claims, and move to amend said original bill in this case, by inserting their names as parties complainants in said bill.

O. A. LOCHRANE,
T. J. SIMMONS,
O. A. BACON,
solicitors.

Ordered by the court, that the above motion be granted, and above named parties be made parties complainants, and they be allowed to litigate for themselves and all others holding similar claims. August 28, 1872. W. M. SESSIONS, J. S. C. B. C.

The Bondholders Take Charge of the Case, Fight Everybody Else and Get the Money.

As soon as the state went out of the litigation all of the bondholders became parties, and their counsel began an indiscriminate warfare against almost every claim presented in the case. There had been paid out by order of court large sums to creditors, who had legally issued fi fas under our lien laws for laborers' wages, and to certain parties for sums for which judgment was allowed by compromise, and for counsel fees and court expenses, but the large bulk of the creditors both in number and amount, procured eventually a general judgment for their debts, which thereby fixed the amounts of their claims, but being subordinate to the lien of the trust deed on the first bonds these judgments were not worth a cent. The first mortgage bondholders proved their debt in court, obtained a judgment on the road and its property. The road was sold at public sale for $530,000 00, at the court house door in Brunswick, on the first Tuesday in ———, 1873, and was bought by Jacob de Neufville of New York, and a deed was made to him, as agent of these bondholders, and they took possession of the property, and have from that time to now had exclusive ownership of the road, its franchises and property, for nearly eight years.

What was the Effect of the Action of the Bondholders on the Other Creditors of the Road.

The contractors, George Schaub, Lyon McLendon & Co., John T. Brown & Co., and others, like every other creditor, who supposed they had special equities in the case, presented their claims to the court separately from the rest, and their amendment to the original bill set forth the facts that they had built the road from Albany to Cuthbert, and never turned it over to the company. They further alleged that the issue of the first and other mortgage bonds were fraudulent and void. When these issues were called for trial, a compromise was offered of about 30 to 50 per cent of their claims, and the offer was accepted. This sum was afterwards paid to them. But the break down of the road, and the failure of Clews to come to their relief, was terribly disastrous to them. In Schaub's case particularly so. His creditors took out legal process against him, levied on the large number of wagons, wheelbarrows, mules, etc., he necessarily had to employ in his work, and sold them for a song. The piledrivers, steam engines, etc. brought about one-tenth their cost, other articles, more, perhaps, but he was utterly ruined by the non-payment of the $44,000 due him, and the sum he afterwards got out of the case was a trifle to what he lost. Schaub, a high toned, gallant fellow in his feelings, who had made a fine record as a staff officer under one of our most active confederate generals, never recovered his spirits or his health, both of which were broken down by this sad catastrophe. John T. Brown, William Tumlin and Mr. Atkins, composing the firm of Brown & Co., of Cuthbert, Ga., were likewise injured beyond compensation in money by the non payment of the $76,000 due them and, I have no doubt, to day could trace a loss three times this amount to the failure of the road to pay their just claims upon it. R. Hazelhurst & Bro., of Glynn county, young men just starting life, had $5,000 or more due them for cross ties, put into the road bed, for which they never got a dollar and left them in debt from which it took them years to recover. Alexander Blue, of Macon, an old man of about seventy, had nearly as much due him, on which a trifle was paid, for which he had worked hard in the summer sun, to very little purpose, as one of the wood workmen of the road. "Cousin" John Thrasher, formerly of your city, was interested in the bridging of the road from Albany to Cuthbert, and waded the swamps, in August and September, 1871, to no purpose. Thus I could go on and enumerate almost thousands of Georgians who gave their work and labor, materials or money in the road, as well as merchants on the line from Cuthbert to Savannah, who were either ruined by their losses, or seriously injured. These debts aggregating about a million of dollars, of course were directly or indirectly scattered everywhere. But the poor fellows who had their all in this venture, were the chief sufferers, and this class were principally men of small means on the immediate line of the road. Their ruin was completed by the first bondholders coming into the case and taking the money under their preferred bonds, and leaving nothing to the other creditors. The road sold for $530,000, and was bought by the first mortgage bondholders, it being understood that after a certain sum was paid to other preferred creditors, they could pay for it in their claims, but if the contractors or other creditors could have paid for it by simply crediting the road on their debts it would have brought much more.

Legal Results of the First Morgage Bondholders Electing to Assert Their Claims on the Road.

It must be remembered that the first mortgage bondholders had no mortgage to themselves on the road. The act of the state of Georgia, of the 18th of March, 1869, under which state aid was granted to this road, (see act 1869, page 149) enacted that to secure the state on its indorsement, the road should enact a deed of trust to the treasurer of the state, covering all the property, real and personal, of the road, together with all its franchises, etc., and that if the company made default, the treasurer was to take possession of the road and its property and sell it, etc. It is further to be recollected that these bonds were by the act to be dated in 1869, to be payable in forty years and to bear six per cent interest. The first coupons had been paid or were detached from the bonds when negotiated. The bondholders came into the case in August, 1872, thirty seven years before the bonds were due, and, in fact, only about three semi-annual payments were on an average due upon each bond, making on the bonds which could have been legally issued (on sections of 20 miles of the road completed) at the date of the filing the original bill—a small amount comparatively of interest only could be due them and nothing upon their principal debt, of their bonds.

Under these circumstances, the first mortgage bondholders came into the case, elected to take the position of the state, and claim they were subrogated to her rights, and demanded that these bonds should be declared the highest lien upon the road and its property, and with the exceptions stated, the prayer was granted and the road sold and turned over to them, by the court, against the efforts and to the immense detriment of nearly a thousand of our citizens. They take the road and for nearly eight years, through their agents, have been in possession of it, and putting the profits made from it in their pockets. The bondholders were the creditors, the Brunswick and Albany railroad the debtor, and the creditor comes in and voluntarily assumes the task of appropriating all of the debtors' property to its own use and then seeks to claim a debt against the enclosure (i. e. the state, for the amount of their bonds! Surely, under the rules of law and every principle of justice, when the first mortgage bondholders were informed, first, by the act of the legislature appointing the bond committee, (which act was by its terms to be published two months in two newspapers in New York, London and Hamburgh) on the 9th of December 1871; second, by the order taken in open court, 29th day of May, 1872, allowing the state to withdraw, and thirdly, by act of the legislature of 16th of August, 1872, declaring the indorsement of the state void, they could not complain of want of notice of the intention of the governor to go out of the litigation, and that the state indorsement as a nullity, as he did by going out of the delegation under the order of 27th of August, 1872, and after that order was passed. they were compelled to elect, whether to go on with the delegation or not. Now, if these bondholders had, by their pleadings, set up the fact that they still considered the state's indorsement good and valid, or if the creditors of the road, holding claims of lower dignity than their's, could have shown the state's indorsement to be good and valid, then, under a well known principle of equity, they could have forced these first bondholders, thus having two securities, to go on that one which would not exhaust the fund in court, and prevent all possibility of the simple contract creditors getting anything whatever. The fact is the first mortgage bonds procured the decree in their favor, and upon the very fact of such action of the state of Georgia, and but for the act of the state authorities declaring the indorsement of these bonds void, they could have had no right in the case. And now, by a further well known and fully established principle of equity jurisprudence, having so elected to recognize the legality and binding character of such action of the state and acted upon this recognition and taken the place of the state and administered upon the assets of the road and asserted their right as a preferred creditor of the road, the said parties are estopped from denying the justice of the consequences of their conduct, to wit: that the state is released from any liability whatever on its indorsement. Now if the bondholders could by any stretch of the imagination be supposed to have known that this action of the state of Georgia was unconstitutional and void and, notwithstanding, they yet believed that they held a good and valid claim on the state, yet their conduct in the case, asserting and acting upon such assertions, to the contrary, and taking the proceeds of the road and its property out of the court, would have been a legal fraud upon the other creditors, leaving no security for their debts, and in every court, in every Christian or enlightened country, would hold them to their doctrines, that no one can assert rights resulting from his own fraudulent conduct. The bondholders are bound by what is known in the law as the law of estoppels.

What is an Estoppel in the Law of Georgia?

The contract of Georgia, in indorsing their bonds, is very plainly a Georgia contract, and all the legal principles governing that contract and all its incidents and the rights of all parties flowing out of it must, of course, be governed and controlled by Georgia law. By turning to the code, section 3753, we find "Estoppels. Presumptions of law are sometimes conclusive, and averments to the contrary will not be allowed," and among the instances of estoppels given is the following:

"Solemn admissions made in judicio, and other admissions, upon which other parties have acted, either to their own injury or to the benefit of the persons making the admissions, and similar cases where it would be more unjust and productive of more evil to hear the truth than forbear the investigation."

Now, even if the bondholders had a legal right to assert the validity of these bonds, having asserted and acted the contrary, they cannot now be allowed to change their front. They are fully on record as serting that the state had repudiated its indorsement, and therefore the courts should give them certain legal rights and remedies. They have obtained these rights and exhausted these remedies to the enormous detriment of others and their own great benefit, and cannot now be permitted to stultify themselves by asserting rights entirely inconsistent with the position thus taken.

Is the Honor of the People of Georgia Involved in the Matter of These Bonds?

Having disposed, I think, of the legal questions in the matter of the first mortgage bondholders' claim on the state, I think every fair-minded man when conversant with the facts must say this question is answered also. Had these bondholders trusted to the state's honor, a different case would have been presented. If any feeling of sentiment controls the future action of the state, I would first call attention to that larger class of claimants, among our own people who have obtained nothing out of the case, and suggest that "charity should begin at home." These bondholders now hold a road over 180 miles long, which cost over three millions of dollars, running through one of the finest for ests of virgin pine in the world. They have but to equip their road, instead of as now utterly neglecting to do so, spend some money in bringing emigrants from Europe and locate them upon their line, add to its facilities and business by completing it or securing connections, and give that attention to their investment required to make any business successful, and very soon their property will pay them well and satisfactorily.

Yours, etc.,
R. K. HINES.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—Tribune.

—Skobeleff has been beaten by the Tekke-Turcomans at Geok-Tepe. The news was let out very gradually, according to the Russian official habit, and it is probably worse than reported, because if the Akbal-Tekkes have effected a junction with the Tekke-Turcomans, it might be enough to convert a temporary repulse into the overthrow of the campaign.

The Friend of Delicate Ladies.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women. Headaches, neuralgia, disordered nerves, weakness, mental shocks, and kindred ailments are effectually removed by its use.—The Mother's Magazine.

jan2—d2w sun wed fri&w2w 3dp

COLONEL RICHARDSON, who owns the stock of the Wesson mills in Mississippi, declares that it is the best property he owns, and none of it is for sale at any price. And yet Atkinson, of Boston, thinks that the south should not manufacture.

The Gate City National Bank

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

L. J. HILL, President | L. M HILL, Vice Pres't, | EW'D S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

jan6—dtf head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 6, 1881

EXCHANGE—

Buying at ....par | Selling ....¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	105@108	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s	104@110	Columbus City	82@85
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	102@104
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	112@113
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	112@114	W. & A. RR Lessees; 10 per ct.	
Atlanta 6s	100@102	Income bonds	115@120
Atlanta W'tr 7s	108@110	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	73@75
Atlanta City 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	73@75
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class B 5s	97@101
Atlanta 10s	114@116	do. Class C 4 to 5	87@90
Augusta City 7s	106@108		
Sav. City 5s, now	85@90		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	112@115	South Wes R.R.	109@111
Central R. R.	107@109	Atlanta St. R. R.	115@117
A. & W. P. R. R.	123@125		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 6.—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened weak and lower and subsequently declined a fraction, but speculation soon became firmer, and under the leadership of the Western Union the entire list advanced ⅛@2¼ per cent. Lake Shore and Louisville and Nashville and Texas Pacific Mail and Indiana, Bloomington and Western being also prominent in the upward movement.

NEW YORK, January 6—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 6. Exchange—long 98¾; short 99¾. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

Evening—Money 4@6 Exchange 93¾. Governments quiet and steady: new fives 101¾; four and a half per cents 111¾; four per cents 112¾. State Bonds nominal.

Stocks closed generally firm.

N. Y. Central	150¾	Chicago & N.W.	124¾
Erie	48⅝	do. Preferred	140
Lake Shore	130¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	44⅝
Illinois Central	125¾	do. Preferred	85¾
N C. & St. L.	66⅝	Mem. & Char.	43
Lou & Nash	91¾	Rock Island	136¾
Pittsb'g F.W. & C.	133½	Western Union	86¾
BONDS—			
Ala. Class A to 5	71¾	Ala. Class B 5s	95
do. Class A small	73	do. Class C 2 to 5	88
Sub-treasury balances:			
Gold	$71 071 081	Currency	$3,769,769

LONDON, January 6—Noon—Erie 50¾. Specie increase £1,50.

PARIS, January 6.—1:30 p.m.—Rentes 84f. 90c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 6, 1881

New York—The market opened quiet for future deliveries, but early in the day evidences of a decline were manifested which seemed to increase as the day advanced. Towards the close futures yielded more readily to the tendencies of the market and closed easy with losses of 15@20 points for the day. Spots opened quiet and nominally unchanged; middling closed quiet at 12c Net receipts for five days amount to 85,695 bales; exports 104,801 bales; stock 930,239 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
January	12 05@12 06	January	11 91@11 93
February	12 20@12 21	February	12 07@12.08
March	12 39 @12.40	March	12.25@.
April	12.54 @12.55	April	12 38@12 39
May	12 6 @12 67	May	12.51@12 52
June	12 77@12 79	June	12.61@12.62
July	12.86@12 87	July	12.70@12 72
August	12 91@12 93	August	12.75@12.77
September	12 39 @12 41	September	12.29@12.31

Closed easy; sales 105,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed weak. Spots—Uplands 6 13-16d; Orleans 7; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 10,600 bales were American; receipts 15,800; American 9,650.

As yet the local cotton market presents no change. There is a considerable inquiry for cotton, but the better grades are not being offered. We note a few sales of stains. Prices appear firm, though a further decline in New York would probably induce offerings. The future delivery market is fairly active. Receipts for two days amount to 271 bales, of which 100 bales were received from wagons. We quote: Good middling 11½c; middling 11¼c; low middling 10⅝c; strict good ordinary 9⅝c; good ordinary 8⅝c; ordinary 8c; storm and stains 7@9½c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for two days:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	100
Air Line Railroad	66
Georgia Railroad	2
Central Railroad	71
Western and Atlantic Railroad	32
West Point Railroad	—
Total	271
Receipts previously	101,456
Total	101,727
Stock Sept. 1	1,782
Grand total	103,509
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments two days	845
Shipments previously	84,272
Total	85,117
Stock on hand	18,392

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 6—noon—Cotton in moderate inquiry and freely met; uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 7; receipts 15,200 bales; American 9,650; sales 12,000; speculation and export 2,000; futures uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6 25 32; February and March delivery 6 27 32; March and April delivery 6⅞; April and May delivery 6 29 32; May and June delivery 6 15-16; futures opened in buyers' favor.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—1:30 p. m—Middling uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 7; low middling uplands 6 9-16; good ordinary uplands 6⅜; ordinary uplands 5⅞; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 13 16; March and April delivery 6 27-32; April and May delivery 6⅞.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—5 15 p. m.—Sales of American 10,000 uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6 23-32; February and March delivery 6 15-32; March and April delivery 6 13-16; May and June delivery 6 29-32; futures closed weak.

The following table shows the price, movement, etc., of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, January 6:

MARKETS.	GRADE. Middling uplands.	GRADE. Low middling.	GRADE. Good ordinary.	RECEIPTS. Net.	RECEIPTS. Gross.	SALES	STOCK	EXPORTS. To Great Britain.	EXPORTS. To France.	EXPORTS. To continent.	EXPORTS. Coastwise.	Shipments.	TONE.
New York	12			170	1611	412	117617	16674	6688	5072			Quiet.
Galveston	11⅞	11⅛	10¼	3927		1641	38877	1599	5143	3062	1018		Quiet.
Norfolk	11⅝			2990		1616	33379	4000					Firm.
Baltimore	11⅞	11⅛	10⅞	800	887	600	5404	400			310		Dull.
Boston	12⅛	11¾	10¾	898	2080		10566						Firm.
Wilmington	11⅝	11 1-16	10⅛	170			9056						Quiet.
Philadelphia	12⅛		10⅛	235	1375	590	11830						Quiet.
Savannah	11⅝	11¾	9¾	1134		3700					2485		Easy.
New Orleans	11⅝	11	10⅝	5407		9500	28222	4503			4153		Quiet.
Mobile	11⅜	11		88	6222	2500	65614	3054					Quiet and easy.
Memphis	11⅛	10⅞	10	1073		1700	80834				259		Quiet.
Augusta	11	10⅝	9¼	153		268						2201	Quiet.
Charleston	11¾	11½	[illegible]	606		1001	81065	2033	1220		1600		Steady.

Consolidated net receipts 16,773.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 6, 1881

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard in Chicago to-day: Wheat—January opened 96, closed 97¼; February opened 96⅝, closed 98⅛; March opened 97⅞, closed 99. Clear Rib Sides—January opened and closed 6 52½; February opened and closed 6.67½ Mess Pork —January opened $12.40, closed $12.55; February opened $12.57½, closed $12.60.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, January 6—Flour—Market quiet; fancy $6.75; extra family $6 50; family $6.25. Wheat—Chicago—The months opened lower but during the day the tone of the market strengthened which resulted in placing the closing quotations ahead of the closing prices of yesterday The local wheat market is dull with light inquiry and moderate offerings. Corn—Market steady at quotations, 67c is quoted; car lots less Oats—52c: small lots higher. Meal—67@68c, owing to quality Grits—$4.25.

CHICAGO, January 6—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and generally lower, closing strong and higher; No. 2 red winter 94@96; No. 2 Chicago spring 9¾ cash; 97¾ February; 98¾ March. Corn steady and in fair demand; 36¾ @3¾ cash; 37½@4-¾ February; 41½@42 May. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 30¾ cash; 30¾ February; 31½@35¼ May. At the close wheat 91¼ bid, 97½ asked January; 98@98⅛ February Corn 37¼ February; 42¼ May. Oats 30⅛ bid, 30¾ asked January.

NEW YORK, January 6—Flour, southern dull and unchanged: common to fair extra $4.75@5.25; good to choice extra $5.30@$6.50. Wheat feverish and unsettled, opening ¼ a ¾c lower but subsequently recovering the decline, closing @ ¾c higher with a moderate export demand; ungraded spring 95. Corn heavy and ¼ a ¾c lower: ungraded 52@ 6¾ Oats opened heavy and closed rather more steady; No. 3 42@42¼. Hops quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, January 6—Flour about 5c lower on upper grades; family $4.60@$4 75; choice $4.90 a $. 0; fancy $5.15@$5.40. Wheat opened lower but advanced: No. 2 red fall 99¼c $1 00¼ cash $1 0) January; $1 01⅝@$1 02¾ February; $1 05⅝@$1 06¼ March. Corn dull; 38¾@38¾ March; 40 April: 40⅝@41 May. Oats dull; 30¼ cash; 32⅝ February.

CINCINNATI, January 6—Flour weaker; family $4.70@$4.90; fancy $5 15 a6 00. Wheat stronger; No. 2 red winter $1.05@$1 06. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 4 @42½ Oats quiet; No 2 mixed 35@36.

LOUISVILLE, January 6—Flour dull; extra $3.25@$3.50 Extra family $3 75@$4.75. No. 1 $5 00 @5.95. Corn dull and lower at 44. Oats active and a shade higher at 37¾.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 6.—A fair trade is reported. Coffee—Market steady at former prices; Rio quiet at 13½@18½c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Steady; standard A 10¾c; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11¾; powdered 11¾ white extra C 9¾; N. O. sugars steady and firm; off white 9½@10c; yellow clarified 9@9½; seconds 8½@8¾ Molasses—Black strap, hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—New Orleans fair 45; prime 50; choice 55. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40 @$1.00: Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60: African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1 00@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@32. Crackers steady; milk 7c: Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 8 soda XX 5; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7 Candy—Assorted stick 12½. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $6.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8 0 ; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lb $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $5.25, 1 lb cans. Soap—$2.00@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60 Soda in kegs 4½c: in boxes 6c. Rice—Quiet; choice 7½c; prime 7; fair 6½.

NEW YORK, January 6—Coffee unchanged with a moderate business; Rio 11¼@14¾ Sugar firm and quiet; China sugar 7; fair to good refining 7 11-16@7 13-16; prime 7⅞; refined in good demand and firm. Molasses unchanged and in fair demand; New Orleans 35@52 Rice steady and in fair inquiry.

CINCINNATI, January 6—Sugar firm; hards 10¾@10⅞; New Orleans 6⅛@7⅝.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, January 6.—Clear Rib Sides—Market steady at 7½c. Mess Pork—Chicago—January and February remained quiet and steady all day. At the close the market was a few points higher. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 10@10½c; breakfast bacon 10@10½c; demand limited. Lard—Market steady at quotations; tierces, leaf, 10c; tierces, refined 9¾c; kegs and cans 10½c; buckets 11c.

CHICAGO, January 6—Pork easier at $12 50. Lard active, firm and higher at 8.55@8 60 Bulk meats strong: shoulders 4.15; short clear 6.97½. At the close pork $12 52½ bid $12 60 asked January. Lard 8 57½ bid; 8.60 asked January.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Pork quiet at $12.50. Lard higher; 8.40. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4.0 @4 05; rib 6.45@6.50; clear si es 6 65@6.70. Bacon dull; shoulders 4 20@4.25; ribs 7 40.

LOUISVILLE, January 6—Pork steady at $13.00 @$13.50. Lard steady and in fair demand; prime steam 8¾. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾; clear sides 6¾. Sugarcured hams 9¾.

CINCINNATI, January 6—Pork dull and nominal at $13 00. Lard stronger at 8.55@8 57½. Bulk meats firm: shoulders 4⅜; clear ribs 6⅞. Bacon dull; clear ribs 7¾.

NEW YORK, January 6—Pork about steady and moderately active: old $12 75@$ 3 00. Lard fairly active and 5c higher at 9 02½@9.05.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, January 7.—The market is without quotable change. Prices are generally maintained. Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9c; 10c; alum 4@5; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾ @4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; assafœtida 35; opium, gum, $7.75@$8.00; quinine $2.75@ $3.00; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75c; morphine $5.00; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Kerosine oil 19; castor oil $1.2 @$1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 65; boiled 70; lard oil 75@85, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@75; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@ $1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3 25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75 a$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8 00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.00; all other brands $3.25@$3.50.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 6.—The market is steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50 @$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@ $1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CHICAGO, January 6—Whisky steady at $1.11.

LOUISVILLE, January 6—Whisky quiet at $1.10.

ST. LOUIS, January 6—Whisky steady at $1.11.

CINCINNATI, January 6—Whisky dull at $1.10

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 6.—Eggs—28@30c; stocks very moderate. Butter—The market contains fair stocks, and choice is commanding a ready sale at a slight advance; we quote: choice 21@22c; medium 18c; common 15@17c. Poultry—The demand has much improved for all descriptions of dressed poultry, and prices are held firm at an advance; we quote: chickens 1.c; turkeys 13@14c. Irish Potatoes—Stocks are small; choice eastern $3 00@$3.25; demand good: Tennessee $ .50 @$2.75. Dried Fruit—Peaches dull: peeled peaches 10@13½c; unpeeled 4½c; apples very quiet at 2½ @3c. Wax—Dull at 20c. Onions—Stocks moderate: choice eastern $5.50; Tennessee $2.75 @$3.00. Cabbage—3@4c; scarce and of good inquiry. Feathers—Choice white geese 50@55c; prime 40@45c: common mixed 30@35c. Cheese 13½@15½c.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, January 6—The market has barely recovered from the holidays and business is dull. Low grades are firm; very common and unreliable grades 34@35; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 60c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 50c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 62; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $11.70 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 6—Market quiet at unchanged quotations. Nails firm. Horse shoes $5.00; mule $6.0 ; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20 Iron bound hames $5.00@$5 50. Trace-chains 40@60. Ames' shovels $11.00@$13.00. Haiman's plow hoes 7c; Haiman's plow stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@ $13.00 Axes $8.50@$10.50 per dozen. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 6c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Plow steel 7c; cast steel 17c. Nails, $3.40 rate; firm and in active demand. Powder rifle $6.15; blasting $3.15. Bar lead 8; shot $2.10.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, January 6.—Cattle—Stocks light; demand active; choice Tennessee 3¾@4; medium 2¾ a 3c; common 2@2½c; Georgia cattle 2@2¾ Hogs—Packing hogs are scarce and dull. There is at present a fair stock of shoats on the market, but move slowly at $4.60@$4.70. Sheep—Dull; Tennessee 3@3½c.

CINCINNATI, January 6—Hogs firm; common $3 85@$4.35; light $4 40@$4.65; packing $4 60 @$4.95; butchers $4 90@$5.10.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

218 oct10—d3m sun wed fri &wky6m

MR. M. T. CASTLEBERRY HAVING TAKEN an equal interest in the furniture business heretofore carried on by John D. Stocker, at 85 Whitehall and 92 Broad streets, the firm name will hereafter be known as

Stocker & Castleberry,

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage, we ask for a continuance of the same.

JOHN D. STOCKER,
M. T. CASTLEBERRY.

Atlanta, Ga., January 1, 1881. jan2d1w

Executive Call for State Bank Returns

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., January 1, 1881.

ORDERED, That every banking institution of this State and branch thereof do make returns to the Governor and under the oaths of the several Presidents and Cashiers of their respective conditions on the 31st day of December, 1880, and that such returns be transmitted to this department within thirty days from and after this date The several returns must be in strict accordance with sections 1466, 1467 and 1468 of the Revised Code of this State. A list of the stockholders must accompany the returns. Special attention is called to the provision calling for THE CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND DISCOUNTS, GIVING THE WORTHLESS AND DOUBTFUL, AND FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE SAME with the other returns, copy of which publication must be furnished this office. It is further

ORDERED, That this order be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION three times a week for two weeks.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
Governor.

By the Governor:
I. W. AVERY,
Secretary Executive Department.

jan2—d2w sun wed fri

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cured Cancers, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 6 apr20—d1y

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

A Positive Cure

Without medicines,

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

Patented Oct 16, 1876. One box.

No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

Price, $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.

For further particulars send for circular.

P. O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN & CO.,
83 John Street, New York.

jan5—d6m wed fri sun

IRON MANUFACTURERS.

E. W. HOLLAND, President. GRANT WILKINS, Manager and Superintendent. ED. HOLLAND, Secretary and Treasurer.

GEORGIA IRON WORKS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Manufacturers of

RAILS, BAR AND BRIDGE IRON,

FISH PLATES,

SPIKES, BOLTS, HEAVY CASTINGS,

Foundry and General Machine Work.

USE FOREST LEAF & JUNIPER
KIDNEGEN
THE GREAT KIDNEY REGULATOR AND DIURETIC.
TRADE MARK

KIDNEGEN is highly recommended and unsurpassed for WEAK or FOUL KIDNEYS, DROPSY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, LOSS of ENERGY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, or any OBSTRUCTIONS arising from KIDNEY or BLADDER DISEASES. Also, for YELLOW FEVER, BLOOD and KIDNEY POISONING, in infected malarial sections.

By the distillation of a FOREST LEAF with JUNIPER BERRIES and BARLEY MALT we have discovered KIDNEGEN, which acts specifically on the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, removing deposits in the bladder and any straining, smarting, heat or irritation in the water passages, giving them strength, vigor and causing a healthy color and easy flow of urine. It can be taken at all times, in all climates without injury to the system. Unlike any other preparation for Kidney difficulties it has a very pleasant and agreeable taste and flavor. It contains positive diuretic properties and will not nauseate. Ladies especially will like it, and Gentlemen will find KIDNEGEN the best Kidney Tonic ever used!

NOTICE.—Each bottle bears the signature of LAWRENCE & MARTIN, also Proprietary Government Stamp, which permits KIDNEGEN to be sold (without license) by Druggists, Grocers and Other Persons everywhere.

Put up in Quart size Bottles for General and Family Use.

If not found at your Druggists or Grocers, we will send a bottle prepaid to the nearest express office to you.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, Chicago, Ills.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LAMAR RANKIN & LAMAR, Sole Agents for Atlanta, who will supply the trade at manufacturers prices.

600 sep1—d1y sun wed fri &wkyl eow

MEANS'S HIGH SCHOOL

WILL RESUME EXERCISES ON

Monday, January 3, 1881.

I am thankful for the liberal patronage received from the good people of Atlanta, and promise to use every effort in future to make this school thorough and effectual. Parties having sons to educate will please confer with me at once, as it is much better to enter students on the first day.

dec30 d1m T. Æ. MEANS, A. M., 76 N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA SOAP WORKS.



WM. CLIFFORD NEFF & CO.,
Proprietors,

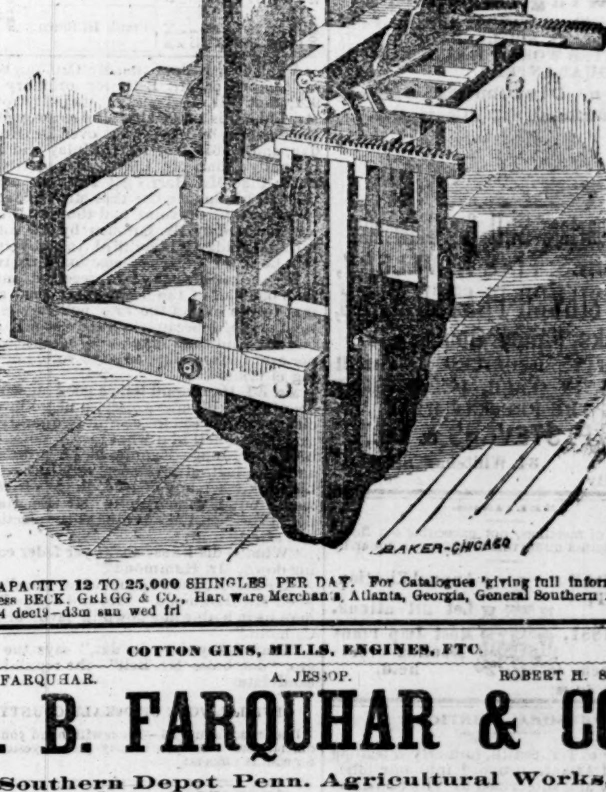
FINE TOILET AND LAUNDRY SOAPS.

P. O. Box 398, ATLANTA, GA.

OFFICE: No. 8 KIMBALL HOUSE. FACTORY ON HOUSTON STREET. SOAPS EXCHANGED FOR GREASES.

52 dec5—dtf 8dp

SHINGLE MACHINE.



CAPACITY 12 TO 25,000 SHINGLES PER DAY. For Catalogues giving full information Address BECK, GREGG & CO., Hardware Merchants, Atlanta, Georgia, General Southern agents

484 dec19—d3m sun wed fri

COTTON GINS, MILLS, ENGINES, ETC.

A. B. FARQUHAR. A. JESSOP. ROBERT H. SMITH

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,

(Southern Depot Penn. Agricultural Works,)

MACON, GEORGIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills,

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

BROWN COTTON GIN

AND PROPRIETORS OF

CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS.

Special attention to all kinds of Repair Work. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

jan2—d1y

B. C. BIBB & SON, Iron Founders, Baltimore, Md.

Manufacture a Desirable Line of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Including the Popular

New Emerald Cook

Both Plain and with Reservoir.

A quick baker, heavy and attractive, embodying all useful improvements.

For Sale by all Leading Dealers.

481 sep19—dec4&21 sun wed fri

Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CASTLE Rock Coal Company of Georgia are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the company will be held in the office of Julius L. Brown, room 4, Brown Block, 28 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga., on the third Wednesday of January, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JULIUS L. BROWN,
President.

jan4 did

EMMA ANNA

Cotton Mills,

Cochran, Ga.

CLEMENT'S ATTACHMENT PROCESS Yarns direct from seed cotton. Capitalist wanted to take an interest. Full particulars by addressing

J. R. SCHOFIELD, Proprietor.
456 dec19 d3m sun wed fri Macon, Ga.

ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE R'L'W'Y,
LOCAL FREIGHT OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 5, 1881.

NOTICE

To Consignees.

TO AID IN CLOSING MY ACCOUNT WITH this company, all consignees having freight in this depot are requested to call at once, pay their freight bill and remove the goods.

All property in my charge not removed on or before January 10 will be stored at owner's risk and expense. J. J. McCLENDON.

jan4—d4t

WARD'S SEMINARY,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

HAS KEPT STEADY PROGRESS FOR 16 years. It has fine buildings and splendid teachers. Its established character and reasonable rates commend it to parents who have daughters. Next session opens January 19. For catalogue, address DR. W. E. WARD.

jan2 d2w—sun wed fri

Received Too Late for Classification.

LOST—AT DEGIVE'S LAST NIGHT A BLUE Enameled Opera Glass. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Russell's Tobacco Store, corner Peachtree. jn7—dlt

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 13-16; in New York, 12c; in Atlanta, 11½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, southwest to northwest winds, slowly rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary or slight fall in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 6, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Per.*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.02	47	69	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.09	[illegible]	91	....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.8	51	79	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.1	[illegible]	58	N.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Indianola	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	N.	Brisk	.10	Fair
Key West	30.09	74	85	N. E.	Fresh	.01	Lt. Rain
Mobile	30.11	47	77	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	30.11	47	7	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.14	46	69	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Pensacola	30.11	52	93	S. W.	Gent	.10	Clear.
Savannah	30.09	52	74	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 6, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.86	40	81	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	29.91	45	68	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.86	50	58	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2:31	29.87	51	52	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.00	49	63	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.02	47	69	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar .... 29.937 Maximum ther..... 53
Mean daily ther.... 47.2 Minimum ther..... 40
Mean daily humid 68.0 Total rainfall....... .00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

HARTWELL, GA., Nov. 27, 1880.
Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
Fill indorsed order for Vases, Toilet Sets, Dolls and Christmas goods. We bought a bill of Vases, Toilet Sets, etc., in New York some time ago simply to find out difference in goods and prices, and we find that we get nicer goods for less money from you. Respectfully,
PAGE & MAXWELL.
229 jan26—dly un we rep

Rogers — Son's and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Lutz-glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
HENRY SELTZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre loc

A MEAN TRICK.

The Singer Manufacturing Co are circulating a copy of an old injunction against Kayser Bros, of New York, for using the Singer name; also an injunction against A. J. Brill, of Cincinnati, for using the word Singer in the sale of an imported machine, the said machine being ornamented like the Singer.

These injunctions may or may not be binding on parties using or dealing in those machines, and the serving of copies of said injunctions on parties dealing in said machines may or may not be right, but the MISERABLE TRICK of seeking the dealers handling the "Genuine Stewart" and addressing a special circular to them, which intimates a liability for selling the "Stewart"—which the Singer Company knows is sold only on its own name and merits—is plainly visible.

This circular was not sent to Fred. Bell & Co., whom they know handle every Stewart Machine sent into the states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, but only to retail dealers, whom they hope to scare off from selling the only machine that has a right to the form and ornamentation of the Singer, but does not care to use it, and is in no case sought to be sold under the Singer name.

If the Singer Company are sincere in their warnings, let them proceed against the undersigned. We challenge them to do so. Our office is exactly opposite their's, in Atlanta, and they know where to find us—although they frequently tell parties seeking the Stewart office that they don't know where it is. For the benefit of our short sighted Singer friends we append our name and address FRED BELL & CO.,
31 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
OPPOSITE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S OFFICE.
July 27—d12m pref lo

The Light-Running
"DOMESTIC"
Sewing Machine
Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER. This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency,
43 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
600 mar15—dtf

Headquarters Still for Diamonds,
WATCHES, FINE JEWELERY,
SOLID SILVER PLATED-WARE,
Clocks, Fancy Goods, Etc.
WE HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY IN EACH DEPARTMENT DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
mch4 dly

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 8, 1881, 8 o'clock. Annual Election. Let all attend. Most Important Meeting ever held.
jan7—2t fri sat

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Colonel T. T. Smith, formerly a leading citizen of Atlanta, dropped into our office yesterday and subscribed to THE CONSTITUTION. He is in fine health and looks as well as he did during the flush times in Georgia. He will be in the city until Saturday. He is now mayor of the city of Terrell in Texas.

—Hon. John B. Stewart, who was elected ordinary of DeKalb county by so complimentary a vote on Wednesday last will make one of the best officers in the state. To a fine legal mind is added great administrative ability, and the people of that county are to be congratulated on their choice.

AT THE MARKHAM.

—Annie Pixley troupe.
—George R. Gaither and family, of Baltimore, Md.
—Madame de Diesbach, son and maid, France.
—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Scheetz, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—We are sorry to learn that Joe Pitts has a severe case of pneumonia.

—There are four cars wheat at Akers & Bro's for sale cheap. jan7 1t

—We do a general banking business, buy and sell exchange, receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum. Approved paper discounted. Maddox, Rucker & Co. jan7 1t

—The city authorities and others are respectfully invited to take a look at the condition of Alabama street, between Garrett & Bro. and A. C. & B. F. Wyly's. jan7 1t

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 6, 1881.

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 31. Central Railroad and Banking Company vs. Freeman. Case, from Bibb. Argued. R. F. Lyon, for plaintiff in error. Lanier & Anderson, contra.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 4. The State of Georgia vs the Southwestern Railroad company. Illegality, from Fulton. Clifford Anderson, attorney general; R. Toombs, for the state. R. F. Lyon; A. R. Lawton, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Lyon, the court adjourned until 9:30 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, brackets, Balusters, Stair Rails, Newels and Mantels at Traynham, Geise & Ray's.
220 oct10—d3m

THE ELECTION.

The Official Figures, Showing the Result.

The election for county officers resulted in getting good officers for the various places to be filled.

The ordinary, Captain W. L. Calhoun, formerly mayor of Atlanta, will, without doubt, discharge the duties of the office faithfully and properly. Coming as the successor of Judge Daniel Pittman who was not a candidate for re-election, he will find the office in splendid condition. Judge Pittman has been ordinary of Fulton county ever since the war, and his record in this office is just as good as it can be made.

Mr. A. M. Perkerson, the sheriff, has been so well known all over the state as sheriff of Fulton county, that he does not require to be introduced. He has always made an honest, faithful officer. His deputies are all experienced men, and men of sound, practical sense and judgment.

Judge C. H. Strong, one of the old citizens of Fulton county, and he is not so old either, in fact, we might say that the judge is still one of the boys, was elected clerk by a large majority. He is popular and competent for any office, and will be a hard man to beat if he ever runs for re-election. His record on the "abstract question," the judge says, was not made for campaign purposes, and he says further, that he can prove by people who now live in Forsythe county, that he belongs to the "by the eternals" when he puts his foot down.

Judge W. W. Clayton, was very handsomely complimented by re-election as tax collector, one of the most important offices in the county. The judge has discharged the duties of his office, as every man knew he would, without a single error, and all his accounts have been balanced to a cent.

Colonel James O. Harris, more familiarly known as "Uncle Jeemes," probably the best man at electioneering either for himself or his friends in the world, was elected tax receiver. Everybody said yesterday, "Well, I am glad 'Uncle Jeemes' was elected." And as for "Uncle Jeemes" he won't quit laughing during his term, and all the time he will attend faithfully to his duties as tax receiver.

Surveyor Walker and Coroner Hilburn are men who will make good officers. Mr. Walker has been elected several times, and by large majorities.

In our last issue we presented an incomplete table indicating the result of the elections. This was due to the fact that the returns from the country precincts could not be ascertained, and that the counting was still in progress at the city hall and Tallulah engine house when we went to press. However, enough was given to show almost conclusively the result.

This morning we give the table complete, the vote of each precinct and the majority received by each successful candidate:

PRECINCTS.	FOR ORDINARY. W. L. Calhoun.	FOR ORDINARY. Madison Bell.	FOR SHERIFF. A. M. Perkerson.	FOR SHERIFF. J. M. Liddell.	FOR CLERK. J. S. Holliday.	FOR CLERK. C. H. Strong.	FOR CLERK. Silas Connally.	FOR TAX RECEIVER. Wm. Ezzard.	FOR TAX RECEIVER. J. O. Harris.	FOR TAX RECEIVER. Joseph Caldwell	FOR TAX RECEIVER. H. H. Witt.	FOR TAX RECEIVER. T. J. Malone.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. W. W. Clayton.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. W. F. Stewart.	FOR SURVEYOR. B. F. Walker.	FOR SURVEYOR. B. F. Thigpen.	FOR CORONER. W. G. Drake.	FOR CORONER. Frank Hillburn.
City Hall	1512	890	155	871	913	1361	174	626	12[illegible]	53	59	428	1806	6[illegible]	1342	830	954	1403
Tallulah Engine House	865	762	1008	622	504	1086	45	427	968	14	103	131	1221	401	1030	475	815	778
Buckhead	10	58	90	111	95	10	37	94	81	6	5	11	73	125	109	63	65	122
Cook's	85	119	108	103	63	142	4	36	121	....	11	35	112	90	[illegible]14	54	33	155
West End	155	117	223	57	9[illegible]	11[illegible]	75	36	83	111	5	39	2[illegible]6	46	140	117	100	166
Collier's	62	24	57	33	60	26	9	16	77	....	2	....	80	12	67	22	46	41
East Point	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adamsville	6	60	12[illegible]	1	7[illegible]	47	12	3	70	1[illegible]	....	17	10[illegible]	32	103	23	89	44
Bryant's	82	25	89	19	27	35	48	28	9	69	....	4	97	13	98	4	47	60
Oak Grove	52	....	81	9	63	28	2	53	22	5	6	7	18	75	32	47	53	37
Total	2979	2055	3341	1841	1881	294[illegible]	4[illegible]6	1352	2696	268	201	672	37[illegible]8	1395	30[illegible]8	1638	2202	2808

A glance will show that Mr. Calhoun beat his competitor, Mr. Bell, for ordinary by 924; that Mr. Perkerson's majority over Mr. Liddell is 1 500; that Judge Strong has been elected by 1,064 votes over Dr. Holliday, and by 658 over Dr. Holliday and Mr. Connally; that Mr. Clayton's majority is 2,333; that Mr. Harris got 203 votes more than all his opponents; that Mr Walker is surveyor by 1,430 votes, and that Dr Drake was defeated by Mr. Hilburn by 606 votes.

Dr. Holliday has notified the governor that he will contest the election. He says that he is satisfied that he received more than one-half of the legal votes cast, and that fully a half of the vote polled was illegal. Illegal because a large proportion had not paid their taxes, and because a big per cent had no right at all to vote, not being citizens.

Mr. Ed. Hammond tells a good anecdote about the election. A certain negro in the city who had been to see him frequently in the office to tell him what he was doing for his father, Judge Hammond, for ordinary, and who had always been very earnest in his work when any of the judge's friends were around, came up to Mr. Ed. Hammond early on the morning of the election, and said to him:

"What is dis I hear about yer fader coming down, Mr. Hammond?"

"He has declined to make the race," replied Mr. Hammond. "He and Judge Pittman have both come down in favor of Mr. Calhoun."

"I'm mighty sorry for dat," says the negro, "dat beats Mr. Bell"—the republican candidate.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF DEKALB COUNTY.

DECATUR, January 6.—I herewith hand you the official vote of DeKalb county polled yesterday for county officers:

PRECINCTS.	FOR ORDINARY. John B. Steward.	FOR ORDINARY. J. W. Kirkpatrick.	FOR ORDINARY. L. A. Sirmans.	FOR ORDINARY. W. R. Hurst.	FOR CLERK. Jas. R. Russell.	FOR SHERIFF. Jas. Hunter.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. T. H. Weaver.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. T. L. Floyd.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. M. L. Brown.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. Jacob Bracewell.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. W. J. Williams.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. J. B. Henderson.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. Silas Gresham.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. A. Veal.	FOR TAX COLLECTOR. E. L. Wood	FOR TAX RECEIVER. Irwin L. Teat.	FOR TAX RECEIVER. Aaron Morris.	FOR TAX RECEIVER. A. J. Flowers.	FOR TAX RECEIVER. J. F. Henderson.	TREASURER. J. R. McAlister.	FOR SURVEYOR. E. M. Kettridge.	FOR SURVEYOR. E. H. Clark.	FOR CORONER. T. L. Evans.	FOR CORONER. J. F. A. Dickerson.
Decatur	228	104	19	22	383	380	139	17	195	9	1	3	...	8	......	247	34	16	24	377	16	29	274	3
Stone Mountain	261	31	105	2	383	388	97	220	27	6	...	...	4	25	......	321	67	5	4	370	253	......	110	235
Lithonia	134	24	58	3	215	214	62	82	14	2	...	...	[illegible]	0	......	71	141	......	1	213	123	11	105	84
Panthersville	31	35	9	9	87	89	43	26	5	2	2	...	4	...	......	37	45	1	1	91	38	......	50	8
Browning's	21	2	9	1	34	29	6	20	......	...	...	8	...	...	......	17	......	5	11	35	27	......	27	4
Doraville	73	7	84	1	116	115	22	21	20	...	31	1	11	...	......	20	41	29	19	112	7	......	51	31
Shallow Ford	30	......	6	......	34	38	1	16	......	...	9	...	...	...	......	14	......	7	14	36	35	......	32	4
Phillips's	25	10	9	......	47	47	21	15	8	...	1	...	1	...	......	16	29	......	......	47	11	32	43	......
Clarkston	62	12	12	5	96	96	42	24	9	...	...	...	3	...	......	26	44	16	7	91	75	......	61	19
Total	868	211	261	43	1405	1391	433	444	278	19	61	12	56	10	......	789	406	79	81	1375	793	63	756	363

The Hemans' Club

The members of the Hemans' literary club have arranged for a pleasant entertainment at Concordia hall next Thursday night. An interesting programme of readings, recitations, and music, together with a charade, will contribute to the evening's enjoyment, which will close with a hop.

Note from J. Henly Smith.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—I beg pardon of Captain Redding. My hurried note of the 4th instant, written without that care which ought to be given to every thing that goes in print, I saw after it appeared in your paper, was calculated to make the impression on the minds of some that I did not consider the instruments of the department thermometers reliable, and I tried twice to send you a few lines to correct such an impression, but pressing engagements prevented.

I did not intend thus to cast a doubt upon the correctness of the instruments used by the department. I have seen them, and have no doubt they are good and reliable. It is well known that common, cheap thermometers frequently fail correctly to record the temperature, and I said what I did lest some one should think I have such, and therefore there might be some error in its records. I am glad to know that the thermometers kept by us registered the same on the recent cold day—showing that we both read correctly from reliable instruments. I am sure the department has good instruments, and am acquainted with Captain Redding's care in making accurate and timely records. J. HENLY SMITH

Atlanta, January 6, 1881.

RICE SURPRISE PARTY.

The New Extravaganza, "Revels."

With "Revels," Mr. Rice believes that he has reached the acme of excellence in burlesque extravaganza. The story upon which the piece is founded is that of St. George and the Dragon; and while sufficient of the tale is retained to make an excellent plot, the scenes are replete with novelties and specialties such as have never been equalled in a piece of this character in this country. The costumes are far superior to those used ordinarily upon the stage, and were designed and made in Paris. Mr. Sator, the leader of the orchestra, has arranged, selected, and composed the music, which is of a high order of excellence. The company is the largest and most complete ever organized in this country, and the characters fit the artists as though especially written for them. Over one hundred auxiliaries have been engaged for the spectacular scene, and each one will be appropriately and handsomely costumed.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Supplication for Education.

The bright sunshine yesterday had an inspiring effect, and as a consequence, the basement of the First Methodist church was filled by 4 p. m., with several hundred people.

The exercises were led by Rev V. C. Norcross and Rev. W. E. Boggs.

The congregation sang "Jesus keep me near the cross," after which Rev V. C. Norcross, read the 4th chapter of Proverbs, and Rev. W. E Boggs, led in prayer.

"A charge to keep I have," was sung.

Rev. V. C. Norcross said that the subject of family prayer was an all important one The family existed before the formation of society, the establishment of government or the enactment of laws. God established family worship. It is one of the centres of attraction. The family began with the first couple in paradise. In the age of patriarchs the family was an important factor of the Jewish religion and character. The Hebrews excel all other nations in the care for the household. The church finds in the Christian family its strongest bulwark. Vital religion is preserved by it.

Oh! the weight of parental responsibility. The father and mother are sovereigns in the realm of home, ruling with the sceptre of love. No pilot ever had charge of more precious freight to be conveyed over dangerous seas, than that entrusted to the head of a family in carrying his household over the rocks and quicksands in the sea of life. God, however, has given explicit directions for family government. God said of Abraham that he knew him and that would bring up his children rightly. In Exodus we are taught: "And thou shalt teach thy children and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up." In the fourth chapter of Proverbs we find the declaration: "Hear, ye children, the instruction of a father. * * * For I was my father's son, tender and only beloved in the sight of my mother. He taught me also." Here it is distinctly taught that it is the father's duty to teach his children. While the command is given to fathers to teach their children as witness in Ephesians, 6th chapter, "and ye fathers provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," nowhere in the bible are mothers commanded to do so. Our Saviour knew that men would endeavor to shirk that responsibility. Women are inclined to be religious. It has been truly said that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. We know the power of woman. The speaker cited the influence of their mothers upon the lives of Randolph, Washington, John Quincy Adams and Cowper. A missionary about to return to England relates that the last night he was on the Fejee islands he heard the bells ringing and drums beating in every direction for family prayer; 10,000 families in that island hold family prayer. Are we behind those islanders? In this age of improvement and knowledge parents were willing to hand over their children to be taught by others. Children should be taught at home.

The congregation united in singing, "I love to tell the story."

Rev. W. E. Boggs remarked that the family was God's society for doing good—the fundamental one.

A brother stated that Rev. W. H. H. Dorsey sent his excuse for not being present, having to be by the bedside of a very sick son and asking the prayers of the congregation in his behalf.

Rev. J. W. Heidt led in prayer for Mr. Dorsey's sick son, after which "Home, Sweet Home" was sung.

Mrs. McKinley sent in a request for prayer in behalf of her son, who was critically ill. Rev. C. A. Evans led in prayer in the fulfillment of her petition.

Rev. W. H. Potter stated that the world was making real progress in Christian education. Children were being certified concerning the things they were instructed in. This was being accomplished indirectly by the presence of the Christian idea in institutions under the direction of the church These institutions, in the south especially, were in a crippled condition. Let us unite in prayer that God will open our hearts to relieve and endow these institutions adequately for the work God has for them to do.

After singing "Sow in the morn thy seed," Rev. A. T. Spalding led in prayer for educational institutions. Rev. W. E Bogg said that the imagination of man could not grasp the amazing power of the press. The teeming presses of the nation are showering publications on the world. The best work the press is doing is for God and His gospel. The exceptions to this strike our eye as what is usual we no longer observe. We have cause of gratitude in the big work the press is doing. Two of the largest publication societies in the world are the American Bible society of New York, and the British Bible society of London. They are doing an immense work for the spread of the gospel, reaching out to the isles of the sea, 15,000 miles and more. The secular press—at least some of them—are irreverent. God works by the silent power. The bursting volcano and the mighty earth quake accomplish little. The silent sunbeam that glides down in golden arrows of light do a mighty work every day. It is the still small voice that works wonders and not the noisy things. We have no cause to be discouraged.

Rev. J. Patterson asked to be remembered in prayer.

Rev. C. A. Evans made an earnest plea for the Young Men's Christian association. He knew of no city that should pay more attention to young men than Atlanta. He referred to the noble record of the Y. M. C. A of Atlanta, and what they had accomplished.

Rev. D. W. Gwin led in prayer—the congregation sung "May the Grace of Christ our Savior," and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. V. C. Norcross.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Prayer for the prevalence of justice, humanity and peace among all nations, for the suppression of intemperance and Sabbath desecration—Rev. A. G. Haygood, Rev. H. C. Hornady, leaders.

BALANCE OF WEEK.

Saturday—Prayer for Christian missions and the conversion of the world—Rev. J. E Roy and Rev. D. W. Gwin, leaders.

Sunday (in all the churches)—Theme: On the Ministratration of the Spirit.

Mysterious.

A few days ago some young men, while out hunting near the residence of Hon. Milton A. Candler, near Decatur, found in the woods a clean shirt, a pair of drawers, a pair of socks, and a paper collar. The clothes were clean. The shirt was marked W. C. H. Now the question is where is the rest of the young man, and who is he? Has anyone whose initials are W. C. H. disappeared? It is a matter for inquiry.

Miss Junia McKinley's select school, Forest avenue, second door from Peachtree street, will reopen Monday, January 10th. Superior advantages. Moderate terms. Music pupils also desired.
jan7 d3t fri sat&sun

THE GEORGIA IRON WORKS.

A Short Talk with President E. W. Holland.

"Mr. Holland," said THE CONSTITUTION yesterday as it cast anchor in front of the ever pleasant president of the Rolling Mill company, "Mr. Holland I want to interview you."

"Well, well, that's good. Young man I am seventy-four years old and I was never interviewed by a newspaper reporter in my life. By adhering strictly to that idea I have managed to keep medicine out of my system since 1834 and I am now making my calculations to observe the total eclipse of the sun at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th of May in the year 1900. No, sir, steering clear of newspaper interviewers is one of my health rules. You can't interview me."

"But, my dear sir, I must have an interview. This is a matter of business with me, and I must have it."

"Well, what is it you want to know?"

"You are president of the Rolling Mill company?"

"No, sir. I am president of the Georgia iron works. That is what we call the concern now. Grant Wilkins is superintendent and manager and Ed. Holland is secretary."

"Are those all the officers?"

"Yes."

"So far so good. Now, Mr. Holland, tell me about the inside arrangements of the concern. I don't want any business secrets, but tell me who owns the mill?"

"Well sir, in August the mill was sold to satisfy some mortgage bonds and bought in by W. W. Clarke, attorney for the bondholders, and afterward bought at private sale by W. H. Patterson, V. R. Tommey and myself."

"You mean that you three gentlemen own the mill?"

"Everything. Lock, stock and barrel."

"You spoke as though there were some second mortgage bonds."

"They have all been paid. The mill does not owe a cent except the wages of the men for this month. That is we don't owe anything that is due. We are organized under a regular charter, but have issued bonds instead of stock. These bonds bear seven per cent. interest and run for ten and twenty years. The new company was chartered as the Georgia iron works, in October last."

"Mr. Holland, since that time how much have you paid out in wages to the hands? Give me a statement of what you have done."

"We have paid out $25,000 in round numbers to the hands, or about six thousand dollars a month. That amount will be increased, though now as we will run on full double time—night and day. We turn out about two thousand dollars worth of manufactured goods per day and employ about 400 men."

"Then you can say as many as 2,000 people derive their support from the Georgia iron works?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much railroad iron can you turn out per day?"

"About forty or fifty tons, or about thirty-five or forty tons of smaller iron. We do a large amount of railroad work and have a contract now to furnish everything for a railroad in Alabama from Selma to Meridian, a distance of about fifty miles. We also supply numerous roads with fish bars, and such small articles, and do a great amount of heavy casting, such as would be required in large iron-front buildings. We cast enormous iron columns in immense numbers."

"Where do you get the metal that you work up?"

"Well, we buy everything from an old stove leg or horse shoe to the regular pig iron. We get pig iron from A. J. West, of the Cherokee railroad iron company, and from S. B. Lowe, of Chattanooga."

"How much property have you out at the mill?"

"Twenty-six acres and everything on the grounds."

"What did it originally cost?"

"Six hundred thousand dollars."

"And you got it for—"

"Two hundred and fifty thousand?"

"You got a bargain. How much will it pay?"

"We hope to net $50,000 this year."

"Whew! What else do you know?"

"Lots; but that is all I am going to tell you."

And so the reporter left, having dragged a man into an interview who for nearly four score years had successfully escaped the fiend with the gimlet.

The Persecution of the Jews in Germany.

This evening, at 7:30, at the Jewish temple, corner of Garrett and Forsyth streets, Dr. E. B. M. Browne, will discuss the Jewish question in Germany. The public are cordially invited.

That Beautiful Watch.

Yesterday we were shown that beautiful watch which was presented Mr. L. W. Scoville by his Kimball house friends. It is decidedly one of the prettiest time keepers ever made, and is a most beautiful testimonial. On the front case "L. W. S." is most uniquely monogramed, and on the inside is the inscription telling why Mr. Scoville has it. Attached to the chain is a most elegant charm in the shape of a locket which also is monogramed. A more acceptable present could not have been made nor a worthier man thus complimented by a host of genial and warm friends. May the seconds which it ticks always be marked with as much pleasure as the presentation caused.

Comes Down To-Day.

Ever since politics took a boom last fall there has been hanging in front of Mercer's Reading Room a campaign flag which was put there by Ed. Mercer, and which has flopped in victorious political breezes since it was suspended. To day that flag will be taken down and laid away with imposing ceremonies, the elections all being over.

Cow Stealing.

Yesterday morning Milton Throsh, a negro boy, attempted to sell a cow and calf to Mr. Reese, a Wheat street butcher. From some cause Mr. Reese suspected that Throsh had stolen the cow and at first refused to purchase, but finally told the boy to turn them into the lot and to return in an hour or two and he would pay him. The boy did as directed, but soon after he left a visitor recognized the cow and calf as the property of a Mr. Davis, who resides on Hillyard

Mr. Reese then sent for Mr. Davis and at the same time for a policeman, both of whom soon arrived. Mr. Davis identified the cow and calf as his property and had it driven home. Officer Dennard, who responded to the call, then went to work to catch Thrash, and in a short while nabbed him whilst he was returning for his pay for the stolen property. When arrested Thrash refused to submit, and not until the officer introduced him to his "billy" did he give in. He is now in the calaboose awaiting a trial, which will be had to-day.

A Strange Incident.

Wednesday night the wife of a gentleman, residing near Decatur, woke him up and told him some one was in the dining room. He got up and searched the dining-room and the other rooms without finding any one, or discovering that anything had been spirited away. He found on the dining-room floor a round trip ticket from Decatur to Atlanta, purchased at Decatur on the 3rd, but not punched. Evidently it had not been used. How it came there is an unsolved problem.

St. Phillips' Guild.

At a meeting of St. Phillips' guild a committee of five were appointed to confer with the warden and arrange business for the next meeting Thursday, 13th instant, at 8 p. m., at the Markham house.

J. W. Phillips & Co.'s Case.

There is a probability that the affairs of the firm of J. W. Phillips & Co. will soon be arranged so as to satisfy his creditors, and to do justice to the reputation of Mr. Phillips. The case is now in the hands of the attorneys, and the entire matter may be settled without further proceedings in the courts.

—Rev. Enoch Powell, of England, is at the Kimball house. Mr. Powell is a Unitarian minister and is here for the purpose of introducing a Unitorian chrch. He has letters of introduction to our best citizens, given by gentlemen whose names stand high in the north.

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Brocade Silks,
HOSIERY,
TABLE LINEN, WINTER UNDERWEAR,
Carpets! Carpets!
LACE CURTAINS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WILL BE OFFERED CHEAP FOR NEXT SIXTY DAYS AT
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.
New Lot Rubbers and Over-Shoes in To-day.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
233 sep12—dly un cham boy a co

ROOM WANTED!
In order to make room for the
LARGEST SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES
Every brought to Atlanta, I will offer the
NEXT 30 DAYS
My entire stock, at
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
Ever known in the South. Don't buy a pair of Boots or Shoes until you see my stock.
MARK BERRY,
33 PEACHTREE STREET.
293 oct16—d3m 4thp

Reduction of Rates.

We call attention to the reduction of rates for the price of gas by the Atlanta gas light company printed in another column. They reduce the price to three dollars per thousand, and give ten per cent when the bills are promptly paid, which makes the rates two dollars and seventy cents per thousand. This is a very liberal reduction on the part of the company, and can be more highly appreciated, as there was but little complaint at the late price. The present price, considering what is required to be paid for coal in this market is, cheap as it can be furnished. Our citizens should return thanks to the Atlanta gas light company for the reduction.

Closing Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The stock market opened generally weak, and subsequently declined a fraction, but at the first board the speculations became strong, and under brisk purchases the general list advanced ⅛ to 5⅛ per cent, I. B. and W., Louisville and Nashville, Denver and Rio Grande, Western Union, Reading, and Delaware, Lackawana and Western being the most conspicuous in the upward movement. Nashville and Chattanooga stock was however an exception to the general buoyancy, and declined 7¼ per cent, but subsequently recovered 4 per cent. In the late dealings, Louisville and Nashville reacted 3⅜ per cent and the general list ¼ to 1¼ per cent, but the final sales were firmer in tone, and the market closed at a recovery of ⅛ to ½ per cent. The total sales were 374,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	107	Michigan Central	121⅞
Ga 7s mortg'e	110	St. Paul	110⅝
Ga do gold	114	Preferred	117⅛
Louisiana consols	54	Delaware & Lack	109⅝
North Carolina	32⅝	N. Jersey Central	89
N. Carolina new	20	Reading	56⅞
Funding	12	Ohio & Miss	37
Special tax	6	Mobile & Ohio	20
Tennessee	48	Hannibal & St Joe	46⅞
Tennessee new	49	Union Pacific	113⅝
Virginia 6s	30	Houston & Texas	70
Virginia new	30	Pacific Mail	49⅝
Consolidated	105	Adams Express	123
Deferred	15	Wells & Fargo	112
Panama	212	American	62⅞
Fort Wayne	130	United States	51⅞
Chicago & Alton	154	Consolidated coal	33
Harlem	197	Quicksilver	13⅜
N. Y. Central	150⅞	Preferred	62
Erie	48⅜	Wab, St. L. & Pac	44⅞
Lake Shore	134⅞	do. Preferred	85⅜
Illinois Central	125⅞	Memphis & Char'n	48
N., C. & St. L	66⅞	Rock Island	136½
Louis'e & Nash	91⅞	Western Union	86⅞
Chicago & N.W	124⅞	Pittsb'g F. W. & C	133⅞
do. Preferred	140⅛		

ESTABLISHED 1812.
CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.
(WOUND ON WHITE SPOOLS.)
THIS SPOOL COTTON IS NOW UNIVERSALLY admitted to be the Standard Sewing Thread of the World. It is the Strongest and Smoothest Thread made and contains an Elasticity which is invaluable to Machine Operators. It is finished perfectly soft and contains no artificial polish to injure the Thread. The Black and Colors are the most brilliant every produced in Spool Cotton. It has taken the highest awards at all the Great World's Fairs since the first held in London in 1851, down to that held in Paris in 1878, where O. N. T. was awarded the GOLD MEDAL for Great Strength and General Excellence.
It has taken the Premium at every State Fair where it has been exhibited.
It has just been awarded the Medal of Progress over all competitors, at the Great Fair just closed in San Francisco, California. It has also just been awarded the SILVER MEDAL (being the highest and only premium given for Spool Cotton) at the ATLANTA FAIR, ending October 23d, 1880.
A full assortment of this Celebrated Thread can now be had at Wholesale and Retail at
JOHN KEELY'S,
And at Wholesale at
MOORE, MARSH & CO.,
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,
AUSTELL & MANGUM.
205 oct26—dtf 4thp

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF Georgia.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., December 22, 1880.
FAST MAIL TRAIN.

On and after Thursday, December 22, trains on the Northeastern Railroad will run as follows:

TRAINS.	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
Leave Athens	5.00 a m	8.30 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.55 a m	6.10 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	9.30 a m	11.58 p m
TRAINS.	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
Leave Atlanta	4.10 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive at Lula	6.55 a m	6.18 p m
Arrive at Athens	11.30 a m	8.45 p m

All trains daily except Sunday. Trains 1, 2 and 3 connect closely with all east and west-bound passenger trains on Air-Line Railway. Train No. 4 with west-bound passenger train on Saturday night only, when it will wait until 9.45 p. m., when by so doing a connection can be made.

Passengers leaving Athens at 5 a. m. connect closely at Lula with the Fast Mail train for Atlanta, time 4 hours and 30 minutes—making close connection for all points west and southwest.

LYMAN WELLS, Superintendent.
dec24—dtf

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, December 6, 1880.—Evan P. Howell, guardian of the property of Emma, Allison I., Annie L. and William A. Greene, minors, has applied for letters of dismission from said guardianship:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
dec7—dlam3m

WURZBURG'S BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street.
A GENUINE
Closing Out Sale.
As we have on hand an unusual large stock, and being determined to commence the spring season, with new goods in every department, we have made such
UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS,
Extraordinary Reductions,
As to insure the sale of our entire STOCK.
GREAT CLOSING SALE
—AT—
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
On and after Monday we shall commence to close out
Ladies' Trimmed Hats,
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats,
At Prices Far Below Cost,
All of this season's styles, as we did not carry any Hats from last season, and do not intend to carry any this. An immense stock of
Fine Feathers and Beautiful Flowers.
In this department we have made VERY LARGE REDUCTIONS, and any lady wanting either Flowers or Feathers, will save money by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
VELVETS, PLUSHES, SATINS, SILKS,
In desirable colors, closing out at cost, at
WURZBURG'S BAZAR
On and after Monday, we shall close out all our
RIBBONS,
Fancy and Plain, Satin and Gros Grain,
All widths, all colors, all desirable goods, at POSITIVE REDUCTIONS.
We will sell all our Ribbons during the next few weeks regardless of cost; and will assure to save to you 20 per cent from the lowest regular prices.
LACES! LACES!
Made Up Lace Goods, Lace Scarfs, Very Cheap.
Laces of all descriptions, way below the market price. Beautiful assortment in
Dress Trimmings, Fringes,
Gimps, Cord and Tassels, etc.,
the prices of all of which have been reduced. Notions, Neck Rushing, Hosiery, Corsets, etc., all REDUCED.
BIG BARGAINS.
Selling off our entire stock of Ladies' Underwear. We are selling off our Ladies' Underwear far below cost, to make room for our Picture Frame Department.
REDUCTIONS! REDUCTIONS! In every Department.
OUR POPULAR 3-BUTTON
REAL KID GLOVES,
ONLY $1.00,
In all colors. Every pair warranted. We give a new pair for all that rip or tear.
PICTURE FRAMES!
A large assortment on hand and to order. Every style in Engraved Ebony, Gilt and Velvet. Any style and size made to order.
POSITIVE REDUCTIONS
GENUINE REDUCTIONS,
AT THE
BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street.
N. B.—We have on exhibition two most beautiful Easels, with music pocket and handsomely framed Photo. These are of new design, and the most elegant of the many artistic pieces made at our establishment.
WURZBURG'S BAZAR.

DRS. BROCKETT & HARRIS
DENTAL SURGEONS.
OFFICE:
Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
nov28—dtf

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, October Term, 1880.—James G. McLin, guardian of the estate of Elizabeth J. Shields, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his trust, and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in November next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
600 oct6—dlawtw

Kendrick, Carter & Eckford
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS
Window Shades, Cornices,
Lace Curtains, Rugs & Mats
LAMBREQUINS AND PAPER DECORATIONS.
50 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA. KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD.
nov3—d3m 4thp top col

Cloaks! Wonders! Read!
Cloaks Given Away at Half Price!
JOHN KEELY
HAS GOT THE INSIDE TRACK, AND MEANS TO KEEP IT.
Thousands of Cloaks!
Bought by private treaty from a party here who wanted to sell them! Never mind the details of the purchase! I HAVE THE GOODS AND MUST SELL THEM!!
I WILL SELL THEM!
If you call it "Selling" to give things away at
Positively Half Price!
150 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, full sizes $1.25 each, worth $3.
Who else can show them?
2,100 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, $2, $2.50, $3, $4 each, which I guarantee to be fully equal in quality to those being sold at double their respective prices in Atlanta.
THIS IS NOT A MERE DRAFT UPON THE IMAGINATION; IT IS A
STERLING FACT!
600 Ladies' Cloth Cloaks at $5, $6, $7.50 and $8 each. Marvellously beautiful goods, and would be cheap at double the money.
"YOU WILL NEVER LOOK UPON THEIR LIKE AGAIN!"
800 Ladies' fine—extra fine Cloaks at $9, $10, $11, $12 and $12.50 each, goods which always have commanded from $20 to $25 each.
Nobody can say that I ever have fooled them in my advertisements! I am always able to produce PRECISELY what I advertise.
"DOLMANS!"
160 Ladies' Dolmans at $5, $6, $7.50 and $10 each, goods which never were made for double the money.
This is a great opportunity for ladies to supply themselves in this line.
150 beautiful Dolmans of the very choicest goods, Half Price! Half Price!
Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!
THIS IS THE
"BIGGEST THING"
IN THE WAY OF
"BARGAINS"
In Cloaks which has ever been laid before the people of Georgia. Nobody can possibly fail to get suited in Cloaks at
John Keely's!

—Prompt attention to business and low prices will win. This is the motto of Traynham, Geise & Ray, manufacturers of Doors, Sash and Blinds. 220 oct20 d3m

THE SILVER PALACE,
A. F. PICKERT,
No. 5 Whitehall St.
Is the place to go where to find the newest and latest designs in Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
DIAMONDS
At very Low Prices. A. F. PICKERT.
dec5-dtf4thp

Georgia, Fulton county—To the Superior Court of said county.

THE PETITION OF HUGH T. INMAN, JOHN H. Inman, S. M. Inman, W. P. Inman, Jas. H. Harle, Jas W. K. Jenkins, shows that they (and their successors) desire to be incorporated under the name and style of THE ATLANTA CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER COMPANY, for the full term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said time.

The object of said association and the particular business to be carried on, under said corporate name, is the manufacture and sale of Fertilizers by itself or through agents appointed for that purpose, and to that end your petitioner desire, in and by such corporate name, to have the power to purchase, hold and enjoy all such property, both real and personal, necessary to the carrying out of the objects of said association, to purchase lands and erect thereon buildings, to purchase machinery and place therein, to purchase chemicals and all other materials necessary to the manufacture of Fertilizers, to make all contracts whatsoever necessary to carry out the objects of said association, to sue and to be sued and to exercise such other corporate powers authorized by the laws of said State, and to govern themselves by such rules and by-laws, and elect such officers as they may deem proper in the management of the affairs of said association not inconsistent with the laws of said State.

The capital stock to be employed in carrying on said business to be two hundred thousand dollars, twenty-five per cent of which to be actually paid in before business is begun.

Petitioners ask the privilege of increasing the capital stock to four hundred thousand dollars if they should so desire.

The place of doing business to be within the county of Fulton in said state.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that they may be incorporated under an order of the court for the purpose aforesaid and with all the powers hereinbefore enumerated and with such other powers as are incident to corporations under the laws of said state, under the name and for the full term aforesaid with the privilege of removal. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

McCAY & ABBOTT.
Attorneys for Petitioners.

I, J. S. Holliday, clerk of the Superior Court, in and for said county hereby certify that the foregoing instrument is a true copy as taken from the Minutes of said court.

Witness my hand and seal this December 23, 1880. J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.
December 24, 1880. dec24—law4w fri

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, PRINCIPAL.
The exercises of this Institute will be resumed Monday, September 6th, 1880. French is taught practically in every department without extra charge. Music—Vocal and Instrumental—under the skillful management of Prof. Alfredo Barili, is taught as an art and on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of Europe. For Circulars apply to Principal. 600 aug5—dtf

JOHN RYAN
Has just received about 700 cases of BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, &c., from a Big Sheriff's Sale in Chicago.
This is, without doubt, the LARGEST STOCK OF SHOES ever brought to Georgia, and among this lot can be found the CELEBRATED MAKES OF
ZIEGLER,
MILES,
DUNBAR,
PHELAN & BOLTON,
COUSINS,
MORROWS,
HANAN & REDDISH,
HESS,
BOYDEN,
and other renowned ma
It took COURAGE and CASH to tackle this IMME LOT, and
JOHN RYAN
was equal to the emergency and planked down a check for the entire amount.
This is the way to buy and not go at it as some do, trying to get six and nine months credit.
The BARGAINS ARE HERE NOW, SO LOOK OUT FOR THEM!
JOHN RYAN
will sell Shoes less than they cost to manufacture, and no Shoe Dealer in the South can come within 25 per cent o his prices.
We have not space or time enough to enumerate the prices, but call at once and the FIFTEEN POLITE SHOE SALESMEN will take great pleasure in pricing you this
Grand Stock.
Call early and avoid the big rush at
JOHN RYAN'S

LAW CARDS.

W. W. HUBBARD, M. D.,
OFFICE, AT NATIONAL HOTEL.
jan4—d1m

Z. D. HARRISON. HENRY C. PEEPLES
HARRISON & PEEPLES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
33 Capitol Building,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts held in the city of Atlanta and by special contract elsewhere in the Superior Courts, and will represent NON-resident Attorneys in the Supreme Court upon reasonable terms. jan4—d1m

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in Centennial Building,
No. 3½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
241 june13—d12m

S. A. REID,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EATONTON, GEORGIA.
Collections will receive prompt attention.
610 oct23—d3m

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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